The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6506. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPIRIT OF THE CANVASS.

The Men Who are at Work for Greeley.

A Few of the Liberal Misrepresentations Corrected.

A Difference Between Doctors on the Kuklux Laws.

The Democratic Stampede from Greeley Fairly Commenced.

Murat Halsted Don't Want Fenton's Hand in the Treasury.

The Men Who Are at Work for Greeley—Facts for Mr. Samuel Bowles and Murat Halstead to Consider.

Ethan Allen, of Greeley's Managing Committee in this City, dispatched, a few days ago, Messrs. Wood and Blumenberg to North Carolina to assist in ballot-box stuffing and other election frauds. We learn that great indignation has been created in North Carolina by this shameless proceeding, as the character of the two agents is well known.

Rudolph Blumenberg and W. P. Wood, a worthy couple, who have just been dispatched to Raleigh, N. C., on some business for the Liberal Republican Committee, merit some degree of attention, if it be only to show what class of men are found among "Honest" Horace's followers and active partisans. The first of this precious pair, Rudolph Blumenberg, was formerly the partner of Gordon, the notorious slave-trader, who was hanged near this City in the first year of President Lincoln's Administration. Blumenberg endeavored to procure Gordon's release on bail, and offered himself as surety, swearing he was worth property to a large amount. As this property existed only in his imagination, Blumenberg was arrested for perjury, tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This was in 1861. He lay for one year in Ludlow-street Jail; was transferred to Auburn, and after staying there another year, offered to turn State's evidence against his former comrades in the slave-trade. His offer was accepted, and he was pardoned out. The information he gave related to the secret code of signals in use by the slavers when off the coast of Africa, in their communications with the trading posts along the shore. It was transmitted by the United States Government to the various European Governments which maintained vessels of war for the purpose of watching slavers on the African coast.

After being released from prison Blumenberg went to Baltimore, and there, by dealing in substitutes and less creditable means of making money, managed to accumulate some $200,000. With this money he went to Mexico with Maximilian. The reverses of the latter involved him in the common ruin. He again returned to Baltimore, and, by some underhand influence, contrived to get the appointment of United States Store-keeper, at Grabenherst's distillery in that city. After holding this office for some time he resigned under pressure; and then used the information he had obtained to black-mail the other distillers in Baltimore. He did this with more or less success for some time; and, as one firm after the other refused to comply with insatiable extortions, he informed on them to the Government, and had their establishments seized.

In the latter work, the Ex Chief of the United States Secret Service, W. P. Wood, had some share, or at least used some information he had in such manner that the Government agreed to give him a portion of the reward for the seizures. The last of these was recently made, and Wood took as his reward money $2,000; Blumenberg, as moiety, $7,500.

These men recently came to New-York with their money for the purpose of buying up stolen registered bonds, many of which are afloat in this City. It is stated in the most positive manner that the Liberal Republican managers have promised that, in the event of Greeley being successful in his Presidential aspirations, these stolen and altered bonds shall be redeemed, or new ones registered in place of them. Hence the speculation of the worthy pair. What is the precise object of their visit to North Carolina is probably known only to those whose orders these worthies are acting under, but, from the character of the men, it may readily be surmised it is no honest one.

The White Hat.

A Northern Democratic paper tells with much glee the following: "A smart lad in San Antonio, Texas, recently took his stand by the side of a blind organ-grinder, and hat in hand solicited alms. When his tile was nearly filled by the sympathetic passers-by he walked off, leaving the organist grinding away utterly ignorant of the whole transaction." If that paper had tried it could not have given a better illustration than this of the use the Democratic Party is now making of Greeley, its candidate for the Presidency.

Tammany and the Campaign.

A meeting of the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of a ratification meeting to indorse the nominations of the Baltimore Convention was held yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall. The business of yesterday's meeting was to consider the resolutions passed by the Subcommittee on Saturday last. Ex-Sheriff Kelly presided, and Jerome Buck and Mr. Gibbons acted as Secretarys. The resolution passed at Saturday's meeting was read, to the effect that the officers of the Committee confer with other associations favorable to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, with the view of making arrangements for joint action in regard to holding a ratification meeting in this City to support said nominations.

This resolution being considered yesterday, Coroner Young said that in taking the proposed action, Tammany "stooped to conquer." Yesterday's meeting resolved to confer with the associations indorsing Greeley and Brown, but in any case to hold a Tammany ratification meeting.

Misrepresentations of the Greeleyites.

A minor organ of Greeley in this City recently published what purported to be a list of Republicans of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, who declared for Greeley. Like all similar lists found in similar Greeley organs, the list was grossly inaccurate. The Scranton *Republican* declares, from its own knowledge, that with the exception of Judge Harding and one or two others, the gentlemen named are outspoken and honest Republicans who give their hearty support to Grant and Wilson. Among these are Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Gen. E. S. Osborne, Gen. H. M. Hoyt, Charles Parrish and Stewart L. Pierce, who are all for Grant. As to Hon. Theodore Strong, who was also falsely claimed, he is the elector on the Republican ticket from that district, and, moreover, is President of the first Grant and Wilson Club organized in Luzerne County.

Another One Nailed.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* says: "It would be difficult, if not impossible, to keep count of all the lies set afloat by the *Tribune*. The last is, that Wm. C. Howells, editor of the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, and his son, have come out for Greeley. One of the most earnest Grant letters we have read this canvass is from Wm. C. Howells."

The Colored Men of Boston.

The colored citizens of Boston held a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting on Tuesday night. The Phillips-street Baptist Church, in which they assembled, was filled to overflowing, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Jacob R. Andrews presided, and speeches were made by George L. Ruffin, Charles L. Remond, Wm. Wells Brown, John Oliver, of Richmond, Va., and others. One of the speakers said that today there is more reason for the colored men to be active in guarding their own interests than at any of the recent elections, since on those occasions their friends were all united and working for the common cause, while now, one who had been a leader in their cause, has been captured by Seymour, and is under the lead of Davis and the rebel chiefs. For this reason he adjured the colored men of the nation to stand firmly together. Another speaker urged that if the Democratic Party are sincere in their new professions, they should show action to correspond in the States where they are in power. In Georgia they are at this time taking away the school privileges of the blacks, and in Virginia and Kentucky they strip the colored men of all their rights as fast as they can. In the Republican National Convention, he added, black men were welcomed upon the floor as delegates and as equals in all respects, while it was telegraphed from the Baltimore Convention, as a matter of rejoicing, that there was "not a nigger there."

The Kuklux Laws.

CARL SCHURZ AT ST. LOUIS ON KUKLUX AND ELECTION LAWS.	HORACE GREELEY'S VIEWS OF THE SAME LAWS.
"Study attentively the bayonet law, the Kuklux law, as they now present themselves in retrospective view. * * * What was the character of those laws, what their effect, and what the secret aim of some of the master spirits who designed them? Not only did they, while protesting the rights of some, break down the bulwarks of the citizens against arbitrary authority, and by transgressing all constitutional limits of power endanger the rights of all. Not only did they awaken in the breast of many, however well disposed, the grave apprehension that a government or ruling party assuming so much would stop at nothing, but such measures served directly to sustain in power the very adventurers who, by their revolting system of plunder, were violently keeping alive the spirit of disorder which that legislation was to repress. Some of the very worst of that thieving fraternity have been constantly hanging around Congress, bawling and pressing for the extremest measures, with no other view but that every such act would be likely to give them a new lease of power, and extend their freedom to steal."	June 12, 1871, after he came back from the South: "I hold our Government, bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Kuklux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is not a Government, but a sham. I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the Kuklux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger." The law here spoken of is the law exactly as it exists today, including the habeas corpus suspension, which has now expired by its own limitation. Of the Election law he said: "It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections, though we heartily wish it could be made to apply to all others."

Tin-Pan Tactics.

How the noisy Greeleyites are attempting to conduct the canvass is well revealed by a little incident related in the Ogdensburg *Journal*. It says: "A small party went up the St. Lawrence River on a moonlight excursion Monday night, on the steamer New-York. Every time another boat was met a great deal of noise was made by some persons on board for Greeley and Brown. Finally a vote was taken for the purpose of ascertaining what all the noise amounted to, and it turned out there were seventeen for Grant and three for Greeley, and these three Greeley men were making more noise than the seventeen Grant men. This is a fair sample of the campaign everywhere."

Another Democratic Journal Against Greeley.

The Camden (Ala.) *News & Pacificator*, a Democratic journal, refuses to support Greeley. It says: "Mr. Greeley has forced the Democratic Party, or a large majority of it, into his support. He has intimated that unless he was nominated at Baltimore he would withdraw and give his support to the man whom we desired to defeat. He has effected his purpose, though at a serious cost to the South. We oppose him from principle. We are conscientious in our opposition to him. We have not the faith to believe that our country will be relieved by his election. He is not liberal toward the South—he never was. He was an earnest advocate of the notorious Kuklux bill before Congress, and urged its enforcement in the South even before it had become a law. To him, then, more than any other man, are we indebted for its practical operations in the South today. He has been a life-long enemy to our section—his hatred to it knows no bounds. He was a supporter of every oppressive measure against it, passed by Congress, as his past political record will abundantly prove. For these, and other reasons, we shall continue to oppose his election, feeling satisfied that we are but doing a simple act of justice to our people and section."

More Democratic Opponents of Greeley.

The Prairie du Chien (Wis.) *Courier*, a Democratic journal, is to be added to the list of those which refuse to advocate the election of Greeley. The editor says that he knows there are over 500 of his readers in the County of Crawford, Wisconsin, alone, who do not wish to vote for Greeley. "They are true Democrats," he says—"have stood by us many years, and now we intend to stand by them." And in a separate article he says that he has not seen a single really-satisfied Democrat since news of the nomination at Baltimore was received; and he continues: "There is no enthusiasm. Politicians may bluster, and ambitious men with political aspirations may try to deceive the people, and flatter themselves that they can carry the masses of the electors of a party in their pockets, or transfer them at will to the support of any available candidate, but the absurdity of this politicians' policy scheme will be completely proven in the next four months."

Ex-Congressman Edgerton Against Greeley.

In a recent conversation with a prominent citizen of Ohio, Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana, who was formerly a Democratic member of Congress from the Toledo District, declared that it would be impossible for any Democrat to vote for Greeley who had that regard for political consistency which every honest man should entertain. For that reason, he said, he should not do so.

Another Democrat for Grant.

Hon. William Sirwell, a distinguished and influential Democrat, of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, was recently nominated by the Democrats of his county for Congress, subject to the decision of the conferees to whom the selection of a candidate ultimately falls. Gen. Sirwell has published a card, however, in which he declines the nomination, and announces that he intends to support Gen. Grant for President and vote the entire State and County Republican ticket. Upon this act the Kittanning *Free Press* comments thus: "Gen. Sirwell was a good soldier and fought gallantly during the rebellion against the very same influence which now aims to get control of the Government through the agency of Horace Greeley. Two years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Congress. He is a man of influence in this district, and his bold and manly declaration in favor of Gen. Grant and the Republican State and County tickets will have a favorable effect upon hundreds of dissatisfied Democrats, not only in Armstrong County, but throughout the State."

The Two Candidates.

Prof. S. C. Bartlett contrasts the two candidates for President in this week's *Independent*, and shows how, with singular unanimity of conviction and determination, the great silent body of thoughtful men, East and West, who have no possible private interest at stake, and whose votes cannot be bargained away, support Grant. After explaining some of the reasons for this, and revealing a few of Mr. Greeley's weaknesses, the writer says: "This man, who deemed it proof of the folly of Mr. Beecher's Cleveland letter that it 'had been applauded by every rebel at the South,' now goes forth as the Democratic candidate by the actual vote of Reagan, Bocock, Fitzhugh Lee, and scores of just such men. We could almost as soon vote for Andrew Johnson. Mr. Greeley now seems to us a dangerous man. And, while Grant is both supported and opposed because he can neither be bent, brow-beaten nor bought, Greeley's chief support comes because he can be twisted like a copper wire, and has sold himself as cheap."

Our Republican Senators.

The Saratoga correspondent of the Troy *Times* writes, that it is one of the facts ascertained in the Executive Sessions of the Senate, when Senators confide in each other and define their positions, that at present every Republican Senator is for the Republican Party and for its candidates for President and Vice-President. There was a time, two or three weeks ago, when one Republican Senator was on the fence and another was looking strongly toward Greeley. But this is all over now, and the Republicans in the Senate are a unit. They also all represent that the prospect in the State is generally very encouraging, and is brightening every day. The number of men who rally to Greeley from the Republican Party is very limited. And outside of the men who are politicians, and now seek something by the change in the Administration, the party is almost unbroken. The Democrats, on the other hand, are much discouraged, and many of that party already declare that they cannot and will not vote for Greeley.

A Grant Club in Elizabethport.

The Republicans of Elizabethport are wide awake. A Grant and Wilson Club has been formed, of which Wm. R. C. Coleman is President, and Thomas Wilson, Corresponding Secretary. At the first meeting 110 persons enrolled their names as members of the Club, and as many more will be added in less than a week. This is by far the largest start ever made there in any contest.

A Rousing Time in Rondout.

Washington Hall, the largest in Rondout, was well filled on Wednesday night by a large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson meeting. A powerful address was delivered by Hon. Chas. T. Mills, of New-York City, and a campaign club organized. The ball opens for Grant and Wilson in Ulster County after the most vigorous fashion.

A Grant Campaign Club in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn.

A flourishing Grant and Wilson Campaign Club has been formed in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, and the following elected officers: President, Henry A. Kent; Vice-President, S. L. Lyon; Secretary, Capt. Amesbury; Treasurer, John Van Nostrand. The Club is rapidly increasing its roll of membership, and will hold meetings the second and fourth Mondays of each month till November next.

Another Democratic Paper Dies.

The Fulton (Ill.) *Democrat* has been a firm and constant advocate of Democratic principles. The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic Party has killed it. The editor said in his last issue that he could not consistently support those nominations, and, therefore, withdrew from the field. Policy at this time, he said, could not gain the ascendancy over principle in his mind, and rather than, like many of his old political associates, dishonestly advocate the election of his life-long antagonists, he stopped the issue of his paper.

Judge Selden.

In contradiction of the widely-circulated reports of the Greeley organs, with whom the wish is father to the thought, the Rochester *Express* has it "on the best authority, that Hon. Henry R. Selden has not recovered from the disgust he felt at Cincinnati when he found that the Reform Convention had been sold out to Greeley." Judge Selden caused his name to be erased from the list of signers to the recent call for a Liberal Republican meeting in Rochester.

Fenton's Hand in the Treasury.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, while it gives Greeley a half-hearted support, plainly reveals daily that it despises his friends. On Wednesday it said: "Since Fenton delivered his speech on the national finances, in Albany, on Thursday last, there is said to be great apprehension in New-York that he is putting himself in the way of getting the place of Secretary of the Treasury in Greeley's Cabinet. It is known this is the position to which Fenton aspires. If it were believed he would get it, there would be a financial panic in New-York which would raise a whirlwind throughout the country. Fenton is a dreadful politician."

Horse Races.

"Gen. Grant decidedly prefers the delights of a horse race to the tedious work of a Cabinet meeting."

Can Carl Schurz, who makes the above assertion, show where Gen. Grant has attended a horse race for years past?

New-Jersey Republican State Convention.

The New-Jersey Republican State Committee held a meeting in Newark, Wednesday, all the members but one being present. It was decided to hold the State Convention for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors in Trenton on Thursday, Aug. 29. Encouraging reports of the progress of the campaign were given by all the members of the Committee.

The Veterans at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

At the Head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, a great number of letters were received by the Veteran National Committee. They were from the soldiers of every rank, many of them containing rolls with numerous signatures of veterans, all indorsing the call of the committee for the great reunion at Pittsburg on the 17th of September.

A number of Veterans' Associations have been organized in different parts of the country, and have passed resolutions to attend the Convention *en masse*. The one in Boston, as has been published, will be present 500 strong. Gen. John Averill, the gallant cavalry commander, whose historic Mississippi raid reads like a romance, responds to the invitation to be present, and pledges a large delegation of veterans from Minnesota. The movement is gaining in strength daily, and will continue to do so until the Convention assembles. Among the visitors at head-quarters yesterday were Mr. Van Zandt, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and Gen. Joshua Owen, of Philadelphia.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club held a business meeting in Kromm's Hall, at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, last evening, Mr. H. De Lapaugh, presiding. The chief business of the evening was the election of new members, of which there were two lengthy lists, and the receptions of proposals for membership, of which there was a large number. Among the names proposed at a previous meeting was that of Major James M. Haggerty, and the Committee, last evening, reporting against his election to membership, his name was stricken from the list. Though a purely business meeting, the hall was crowded, and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The Anti-Greeleyite Democrats Preparing for Action.

Another secret meeting of the Democracy who cannot swallow the Baltimore nomination, was held at the New-York Hotel yesterday. Col. Blantin Duncan, Chairman of the meeting, informed our reporter that it was not thought advisable at present to give too much publicity to their deliberations. He said it was simply a conference of New-York Democrats, looking to the organization in this City of political bodies to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Louisville in September. Committees will be appointed to call District Conventions, and the permanent organization will be effected in Louisville. The session was a protracted one, and the gentlemen assembled appeared to be extremely earnest in the matter they have in hand. A number of Greeleyites were lounging around the hotel apparently much interested in and somewhat apprehensive of danger to their cause from this movement inaugurated in Baltimore, and which seems to be gaining somewhat in strength. Among the most prominent of the Greeley men waiting for news from the meeting was Stevens, of Wisconsin, who often betrays misgivings of the ultimate success of his chosen candidate.

The Democratic National Executive Committee—Dullness at Head-Quarters.

The Democratic National Executive Committee formally threw open their new head-quarters, at the Spingler House, yesterday. The Committee, as appointed by the Baltimore Convention, is constituted as follows, there being one member from each State:

Alabama, Thomas A. Walker, of Jacksonville; Arkansas, S. R. Cockrell, of Pine Bluffs; California, T. McCoppin, of San Francisco; Connecticut, Wm. H. Barnum, of Lime Rock; Delaware, Charles Beasten, of Odessa; Florida, Charles E. Dyke, of Tallahassee; Georgia, A. R. Wright, of Augusta; Illinois, Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; Indiana, Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute; Iowa, M. M. Ham, of Dubuque; Kansas, Isaac E. Eaton, of Leavenworth; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry, of Hartford; Louisiana, H. D. Ogden, of New-Orleans; Maine, L. D. M. Swett, of Portland; Maryland, A. Leo Knott, of Baltimore; Massachusetts, T. O. Prince, of Boston; Michigan, Wm. A. Moore, of Detroit; Minnesota, Wm. Lochren, of Minneapolis; Mississippi, J. H. Sharp, of Columbus; Missouri, John G. Priest, of St. Louis; Nebraska, G. L. Miller, of Omaha; Nevada, Thos. H. Williams, of Virginia; New-Hampshire, M. V. B. Edgerley, of Manchester; New-Jersey, T. T. Randolph, of Morristown; New-York, Augustus Schell, of New-York City; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom, of Weldon; Ohio, J. G. Johnson, of Columbus; Oregon, R. J. Ladd, of Rockland; Pennsylvania, James D. Barr, of Pittsburg; Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford, of Providence; South Carolina, Thos. Y. Simons, of Charleston; Tennessee, Wm. R. Bate, of Nashville; Texas, T. S. Stockdale, of Indianola; Vermont, H. S. Smith, of Milton; Virginia, John Goode, of Norfolk; West Virginia, J. B. Hoge, of Martinsburg; Wisconsin, Geo. H. Paul, of Milwaukee.

Of the above-named, very few were present yesterday. Mr. Augustus Schell, the Chairman, Ex-Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, Col. T. O. Prince, of Boston, and one or two others of less prominence, being the only gentlemen who presented themselves. Gen. Frank Blair, Senator Casserly and Gen. Slocum were among the visitors, but during most of the time the rooms had almost as deserted a look as the sleepy head-quarters of the "Liberals" at the Astor House. Col. Ethan Allen also called in the afternoon to pay his respects. From Mr. Schell's reply to a question as to what work the Committee are doing, it was evident that they are not as active in the canvass as Democratic National Committees were of old. There seems to be a sort of half doubtful air of resignation about the Committee, as though they have not yet settled whether they must swallow Greeley. A meeting was held yesterday morning, but with closed doors. Mr. Schell stated that they had secured the rooms merely for the purpose of receiving their friends and their correspondence.

Troubles Among the Maryland Greeleyites.

The straight-out Democratic State Committee of Maryland met in Baltimore Wednesday, and decided to call a State Convention to nominate electors in the same city on the 11th of September. About a dozen hungry Liberal Repulicans, headed by Ex-Gov. Bradford, met at the same time in Baltimore, with a view to dividing the spoils with the straight-outs. The unadulterated Democrats, however, feeling strong in that State without the assistance of these few disappointed office-seekers, paid not the slightest attention to them, and, disappointed and chagrined, they adjourned.

A Grant Banner Raising in the Eighteenth Assembly District.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District held a large and enthusiastic meeting at No. 457 Fourth-avenue, last evening, on the occasion of the raising of a new banner, which was then opened to the breeze for the first time. The avenue far a long distance either way from the Assembly-Rooms was brilliantly decorated with Chinese lanterns, calcium lights and flags. The banner was suspended in the centre of the avenue, and bore the inscription: "Eighteenth Republican Assembly District. For President, Ulysses S. Grant, and for Vice-President, Henry Wilson."

A large platform was erected near the Assembly Rooms, from which prominent speakers addressed, he audience which assembled at that point. Mr. Henry E. Howland acted as Chairman, and introduced the following speakers to the audience, who spoke strongly in favor of the election of the Republican candidates, and were loudly applauded by the open-air gathering: E. Delafield Smith, Col. Morgan, Dr. David Bell, and John M. Moriarty, of Philadelphia. Mr. W. H. Pope delivered a poem entitled "Grant; or, Wanted a Leader." Fire-works and an excellent band of music contributed to the pleasantness of the occasion. The speaking continued to a late hour.

Preparing for the Campaign in the Seventeenth Assembly District.

The monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association took place, last evening, at the association rooms in Fiftieth-street, Col. Joel W. Mason presiding. After the ordinary business had been disposed of Mr. C. F. Whittlemore addressed the meeting, giving the results of his observations during a very recent tour through the rural districts of Vermont, Pennsylvania and New-York. Everywhere he found the issues regarded as between the Democratic and Republican Parties, as of old, and where there was any departure it was in favor of the latter, the feeling being strongly in favor of Grant and Wilson, whose opponents in the places he had visited were identical with those who had opposed the re-election of Lincoln. After the speech an impromptu subscription was taken up, and $500 collected in the room for campaign purposes. The Association now numbers nearly 1,000 members, and will shortly remove to more commodious quarters. Cheering reports are heard from all parts of the district, and the Republican majority, it is expected, will be greater this year than ever before, many of the better class of Democrats having declared for Grant and Wilson.

Greeley Smoke in Williamsburg.

A crowd of about 2,000 souls congregated around some blazing tar-barrels, last night, at the corner of North Fifth and Fourth streets. All the *gamins* of the Eastern Division, the Battle-row gang, and other roughs, with here and there a person of passing respectability, combined to make up the grotesque assemblage. A speakers' stand, with a Chinese lantern dangling here and there from a string, was occupied by wheezy horn-blowers who mixed the tunes up in such a way that it would have taken a committee of three to tell whether it was a political or a camp-meeting, negro minstrels or a musicians' wake. The instrumentation was too primitive for even ordinary purposes, but suited the occasion last night very well.

Hon. A. H. Daley was on hand to speak, and Hon. Thos. Kinsella, Major Haggerty and others were also announced, but the idea of talking politics to a gang of boys who cannot vote for ten years yet was too preposterous, and the would-be speakers realized the fact and desisted. The band tried slow music and fast music and solemn music and patriotic music in the hope of bringing up the right element, but it was nothing but boys—boys—boys, An alarm of fire started them off and there was for a while nobody left on the ground, so the band struck up again. The effort was too painful. Hand-bills were posted around with "Grantism Dead" at the head in large letters. If "Grantism" was dead there, then certainly nothing was left alive, for it was very apparent that "Greeleyism" was still-born.

At the Greeleyite Head-Quarters.

Nothing of unusual interest transpired yesterday to disturb the monotony at the "Liberal" Republican National Committee's Head-quarters, Glenham Hotel. Among the callers were Ex-Confederate Gen. James Longstreet, ex-rebel Col. John R. Fellowes, the blatant Geo. N. Sanders, who avers, it is alleged, that he never went to church in his life, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and Chauncey Shaffer, of this City; Hon. A. D. Banks, Mississippi, and John O'Neil, New-Jersey Assembly.

From Ex-Gov. Salomon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the meeting held at Cooper Institute on the 23d inst., my name appeared as one of the Vice-Presidents, but without my consent. For nearly two weeks, and until this morning, I was absent from the City, and the notice that I was selected as one of the Vice-Presidents by the Committee of Arrangements, reached me at Newport, R. I., on the afternoon of the day of the meeting, too late to enable me to request that my name might be omitted.

It is true that, since it has become certain that the Presidential contest has narrowed down to the choice between Gen. Grant and Mr. Greeley, I have expressed my preference for Gen. Grant's re-election. I do not believe that Mr. Greeley's election would give the country the reforms which many sincere men at one time hoped to see realized through the movement which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention; but I do believe that we have reason to expect reforms in many objectionable things at the hands of Gen. Grant, if he should be re-elected, and I have confidence in his desire to correct errors, and in the safety of the country under his Administration.

While I thus agree now with Senator Conkling in favoring the re-election of President Grant, I differ with him in many of his views and positions as to the past course of the Administration; and being aware of this difference, and not willing to indorse all his views, I should have preferred that my name should not have appeared as an officer of the meeting in which he was to be the only speaker.

I beg of you that, as a favor and in justice to myself, you will publish this note in your paper.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

EDWARD SALOMON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 25, 1872.

Local Notes.

One of the largest life insurance companies of this City stands, for Grant, 20; for Greeley, 11.

The following named prominent soldiers have accepted the invitation of the Veterans National Committee to be present and address the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 17: Gens. Walter Harriman, Julius White, Lucius Fairchild, E. F. Noyes, John L. Beveridge, R. J. Oglesby, Edwin S. McCook, M. D. Leggett, J. C. Abbott, John Coburn, James S. Negley, Dennis F. Burke, Horace Binney Sargent, Joseph R. Hawley, John A. Logan. Many other prominent gentlemen have been invited, whose names will be announced as soon as their replies are received.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Testimony Touching the Buffoonery of the Accused.

Efforts of Barnard's Lawyers to Exclude it Overruled—"My Gratz," and Other Reference Indecencies—Reckless Tyranny in Issuing Orders and Letters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25.—When the Court opened this morning Arthur Johnes was recalled, and gave some further instances of the respondent's buffoonery. He had not proceeded further than the instance where Barnard stated that "he was going to scratch, and supposed that would be made another article of impeachment against him," when Mr. Beach renewed his objection of yesterday. He said he considered this evidence as immaterial and too trivial for serious consideration.

Mr. Van Cott answered, urging the materiality of the specification. The point whether a Judge could be impeached for offenses not indictable at law was involved here. The condition of the Judge's tenure is good behavior, and he can be impeached for a breach of the tenure. He cannot be indicted for profanity or drunkenness on the bench, or for deciding causes with partiality—indeed, none of the offenses charged in the articles are indictable. Is it to be contended here that a Judge may be corrupt, partial, vulgar and indecent, and not commit a breach of the law which says he shall hold during good behavior. The usages of England and her laws as applicable to this case have been adopted by us as Englishmen, or descendants of Englishmen, and yet no precedents can be cited in the history of England or this country, where a Judge has been indicted for these offenses, though there are many precedents of their impeachment for the same. In order to secure that ease and tranquillity in his office, which is necessary to the proper performance of the duties of a Judge, the law gives him immunity from ordinary prosecutions at law for such offenses. The remedy of the people for these violations of his great trust, not statutory crimes, but acts contrary to law, is the one sought here.

Mr. Beach having apparently exhausted the fund of sophistries with which he was yesterday provided without success, transferred the responsibility of the expected defeat to his associate Mr. Reynolds, who after stumbling round for a half an hour in a maze of fallacies, finally admitted the case against himself by the statement that the Legislature is the true judge of the cause for which a judicial officer may be impeached or removed. He inferentially expressed a contempt for the English authorities, by the assertion that "you can prove any proposition by them," and then for want of any better support of his own proposition, he cited several English cases to prove that, but signally failed. The gist of his remarks was that the specifications here were a mere breach of decorum, and that this Court could have jurisdiction of an indictable crime only.

BARNARD'S INDECENCIES.

When he concluded the question was put simply on the materiality of this particular incident, and to the surprise of every one, more especially of the defendant's counsel, the Court, except Senators Benedict and McGowen, voted to sustain the objection. Elated by this, their first success, Messrs. Beach and Reynolds retired to congratulate each other, and actually left the argument on the objection to the next specification in the hands of Mr. Bartlett. To the latter's surprise, however, his objection, as well as the next presented by Mr. Beach, was overruled, and the witness detailed the several instances of indecency, with which the public are already familiar, and which are a part of the charges. Mr. Beach strove hard to force the witness into self-contradictions, and failing in that, to amuse himself at the latter's expense, but was nonplussed by the frankness with which his queries were met.

CONDUCT UNBECOMING A JUDGE.

Ex-Judge Wm. Mitchell related the instance of Barnard's well-known application of the word Gratz to Mr. Coleman, which has given to that appellation a force which it never had under its original owner. Mr. Beach inquired if the remark did not strike him as jocose, but the witness said, "No, it struck him as unbecoming." As this was exactly what Mr. Beach desired not to prove, he desisted from further cross-examination.

THE CHAIRS.

Adrian Herzog was called to prove the gift of a number of chairs, worth from $5 to $6 each, from Fisk and Gould to Judge Barnard, which he did to the perfect satisfaction of all, thus establishing, in connection with the gift of $1,000 from the same persons, and the loan of $3,000 from their agent, Robinson, as clear a case of pecuniary corruption as that which overwhelmed the avaricious Cardozo. It was a paltry return, it is true, for the millions which his unlawful orders had drawn to the pockets of the givers, but the bribe is none the less a bribe because the respondent was willing to sell himself for so small a sum. But who shall say, if that which is unrevealed were made known, to what extent this system of giving and taking was practiced between these worthies. When it was proven that Judge Cardozo deposited certain sums on certain dates in his bank, and that Gratz Nathan, his favorite referee, drew from his like sums on like dates, the world jumped to the indisputable conclusion of pecuniary corruption on the part of the Judge. Can they do otherwise here when the close intimacy between the accused and these Erie people is remembered? Can they ignore the proven facts that he was continually at their houses, or they at his; frequently at the Erie offices together, and that at these interviews orders and injunctions always in their interest were issued by him.

HUNTING UP BARNARD TO GET AN ORDER.

A case in point was furnished today in the evidence of John W. Sterling, a lawyer connected with the firm of Field & Shearman, who testified in relation to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suits that the order appointing Fisk and Courter receivers was made by Barnard, at the house No. 313 West Twenty-third-street, Fisk's house; that the papers were prepared in the building containing the Grand Opera-house; that his clients, Chase & Wilbur, the respective plaintiffs in the suits, were not known to him before, nor had they engaged him since, and that he met Wilbur for the first time at the Grand Opera-house. Very singularly, no one suggested to him that he should apply to Barnard for the order, though Mr. Shearman directed him to go to Albany by the 11 o'clock train that night if he obtained the order; and while he was on his way to hunt up Barnard, whom he must have sought by a kind of instinct, he was met by a man whose face was familiar, but whose name he did not then know, who asked him where he was going, and on learning that he was in search of Barnard, but didn't know where to find him, offered to conduct him to the Judge. Of course the offer was accepted, and of course the order was obtained.

RECKLESS TYRANNY.

But perhaps the worst instance of Barnard's reckless tyranny yet furnished was in the testimony of James P. Lowery and Rufus F. Andrews. Lowery was counsel for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which was enjoined from paying over to a Mr. Stanwood, defendant and judgment debtor in the case of Goddard against Stanwood, certain moneys due the latter. Judge Barnard, notwithstanding the lien thus acquired by Goddard, made an order on the application of R. F. Andrews, counsel for Stanwood, vacating the injunction. Stanwood then made application to the Company for the payment of the money, which was refused. Barnard, then, on Feb. 26, 1870, on application of Stanwood, although there was no case before him, and he had made no order authorizing the payment, wrote a letter directing the Company to pay the money before the opening of the Court on Monday, in accordance with his order, or he would imprison the parties for contempt. What the conclusion of this audacious proceeding would have been had the reckless Barnard been left to his own guidance, is matter for conjecture only. Fortunately his friend, Andrews, pointed out the error of his ways and the only mode of escape from the consequences in time to prevent a serious difficulty, which was to send Stanwood to the Company and procure a return of the unwarranted letter.

To preserve the unity of argument, Mr. Sterling's testimony was inserted out of the order in which it was given. It was not concluded when the Court adjourned, and will be resumed to-morrow.

Judge Barnard arrived here by the 9:50 train, and is looking about as well as usual, but is somewhat lame. He is expected to be present in Court to-morrow.

ILLINOIS.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting in Springfield—The Spirit of 1860 Revived.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—The first Republican meeting that has been held here during the campaign was held this evening on the occasion of the dedication of the wigwam. The enthusiasm shown by the people reminded all of the campaign of 1860. The building was crowded almost to suffocation and twice as many more were outside who could not possibly get into the hall. Glowing speeches, brimful of patriotism were delivered by Gen. Jno. L. Beveridge, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Capt. J. H. Brierly, of Jacksonville. This meeting was an auspicious opening of the campaign in the central part of the State.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Burning of Car-Works in Philadelphia—Loss $200,000—Factories Burned in Rochester—Loss $50,000—Partial Destruction of the Catholic Protectory, Westchester County.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 25.—The blacksmith-shop and carpenter-shop of Allison & Co.'s car-works, in West Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire this morning. The tube-works adjoining were saved. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The insurance amounts to $297,000, including $15,000 in the Imperial; $12,500 in the Queens, and $10,000 each in the Liverpool, London and Globe, and Andes; the balance in New-York and Eastern companies.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—A fire was discovered early this morning in the planing-mill of Joseph Lovecraft, on Warehouse-street. The flames made rapid progress, and the building was speedily consumed, together with the large stone building directly opposite, owned by F. G. King, and occupied by Schantz, Mings, Shale & Co. as a cabinet-furniture factory, and H. N. Peck & Co. as a grape and berry-box factory. The large brick building adjoining on the south, also owned by Mr. King, was damaged by water, and the occupants suffered losses by removing their effects. Adjoining this building were large piles of lumber, and at 10 o'clock this forenoon the lumber took fire, and the contest between the flames and the firemen is a desperate one. The losses are about as follows: F. G. King, $15,000 on building; insurance, $2,000. Schantz, Mings, Shale & Co., $18,000; insurance, $8,000. H. N. Peck & Co., $3,000; no insurance. Van Heusen, sash-door and blind factory, $3,000; insurance, $1,000. Joseph Lovecraft, $15,000; insurance, $3,000. Jacobs & Hughes, children's carriage factory, $500; insured. Wm. Emmerson, cotton factory, loss light; insured. A. Schrick & Co., axle factory, loss light. The firemen were injured, but not dangerously, by the fall of the smoke-stack of the planing-mill.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE, N. Y., July 25.—The female department of the New-York Catholic Protectory at West Chester was burned last night. The fire was caused by a defective gas-pipe. Loss, $75,000. Insurance not known.

POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Curious Conduct of Judge May with the Alleged Murderers of Prisoners—Arrest of an Editor for Exposing the Relations Between the Judge and the Offenders—Anarchy in the County.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 25.—The Dardanelle *Transcript*, of Tuesday, referring to the Pope County troubles, says the Circuit Court, Judge May presiding, commenced on Monday. A. Hanks, of Bluffton, was appointed Sheriff *pro tem*. Twenty four of the posse who were charged with the murder of prisoners in their custody were in attendance. Deputy Sheriff Williams, the ringleader of the criminals, was selected as chief of the guard to keep the prisoners. Among the guard appointed were four relatives of the defendants.

The *Transcript* says, also, that one reason why Judge May postponed holding Court last week is now evident to all, as the prisoners, although disbanded as militia by Gov. Hadley, have since all been well armed with the most improved muskets. The ringleaders, Dodson, the Sheriff; Hickox, the School Superintendent, and Williams, the Deputy Sheriff, claim that they have the right to go on the bond of the prisoners, and that they had a private understanding with Judge May allowing them to run at large. A sense of insecurity prevails in every bosom in consequence. We are informed that most of the best citizens of Pope County have left the county, and that the friends of the murdered men will not appear to testify in the case.

Yesterday, after publication of the above, the Court issued an order for the arrest of Capt. Barry, editor of the *Transcript*, charged with contempt of Court in publishing the above article. He was ordered to report at Russellville, in the adjoining county, at the regular term of the Court, next week. Parties at Dardanelle say Barry shall not report as ordered, fears being entertained that he will be killed.

Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of forty citizens of Dardanelle, charged with an attempt to assassinate Deputy Sheriff Williams, and with treason against the State. The most intense excitement prevails, and many of the best citizens have already left the county.

THE MANITOBA INDIANS.

Failure of the Canadian Commissioner to Make a Treaty—The Savages Threaten to Stop the Mining of Gold.

TORONTO, July 25.—The following advices have been received from Fort Garry, Manitoba:

The Indian Commissioner, Mr. Francis Simpson, returned today from Fort Francis, where he had been attempting to make a treaty with the Indians. His efforts were entirely unsuccessful. For thirteen days he was surrounded by about 2,500 savages, who would neither entertain nor make propositions in regard to a treaty. The gold developments in the Shebondawin country have filled the Indians with ideas too lofty for an approach.

Mr. Simpson is confident that unless a military force is provided there will be serious difficulty. The Indians told him that they proposed to stop mining operations.

CUBA.

Congratulations to King Amadeus—The Last of the Fannie Filibusters—General News.

HAVANA, July 24, via KEY WEST, July 25.—The steam-ship Crescent City, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The Captain-General and the Casino Espanol have sent to King Amadeus congratulatory dispatches on his escape from assassination.

Gen. Riquelme telegraphs a report of an engagement of the Government troops with the nineteen remaining members of the Fannie expedition. Ten of the filibusters were killed and four captured, who were subsequently executed. The five who escaped are likely to die of hunger. Several stand of arms and a flag were captured.

Gen. Portilla, commanding the Cinco Villas District, has arrived at Havana.

Negotiations are in progress to establish a branch of the Spanish Bank at the capital of Porto Rico.

Importations of Chinamen continue. Two vessels arrived last week.

Capt. Alfan has captured Augustin Aguero, the revolutionary Postmaster-General.

Gov. Zabalza returns to Spain on the 30th inst.

The *Diario* condemns the London *Times* article recommending the sale of Cuba.

Departure of the Prussian War Vessels from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25.—The Prussian corvettes Veneta and Gazelle, under command of Commander McBasche, late an officer in the United States Navy, and who recently captured the entire Haytien fleet, dropped down to the Roads from Norfolk this morning, and anchored off the fort. It was thought they would remain here at least a day, but before communication could be had with them they got up steam and sailed for Halifax. It is understood that they will return here in September, when one of the vessels will go into the dock at the Norfolk Navy-yard. The officers gave a hop on board the Gazelle the other evening, and the Prussian Consul gave an entertainment at his residence to the officers of the fleet.

FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE.

Impenetrable Secresy Still Maintained at Geneva.

Strikers Attack Troops in France and are Fired Into.

Execution of Participants in the Hostage Massacre.

Catacazy Ignominiously Dismissed the Russian Service.

Tokens of Respect to the Memory of Juarez, in Mexico.

GENEVA.

Another Meeting of the Alabama Arbitrators—Impenetrable Secrecy Maintained.

GENEVA, July 25.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal reassembled in the Hotel de Ville at 12½ o'clock this afternoon, and after remaining in session four hours, adjourned to meet again on Monday next. The rigid secrecy heretofore observed in relation to the proceedings of the tribunal is strictly maintained, and nothing of the least importance concerning the meeting of today can be ascertained.

Rumored Difficulty in the Board Positively Denied.

LONDON, July 26—5½ A. M.—The rumors that a difficulty has arisen in the Geneva Court of Arbitration are positively contradicted.

FRANCE.

Coal Miners' Riot—Attack on the Troops—Seizure of Arms Intended for Spain—Death of the Duke de Guise.

PARIS, July 25.—The coal miners at Denain, in the Department of the Nord, who are on a strike, made an attack today upon a detachment of troops which had been sent to that place to preserve the peace. The troops were compelled to fire upon their assailants, killing one of them and wounding several. Forty of the attacking miners were arrested and lodged in prison.

The Government authorities have seized a quantity of arms near the Spanish frontier, which, it is believed, were intended for use by insurrectionists against the Government of King Amadeus.

The Duke de Guise, son of the Duke d'Aumale, died to-day of scarlet fever. He was born at Twickenham, England, on the 5th of January, 1854.

Disturbances were also occasioned last night by the strikers in the City of Auzin, Department of the Nord. They were, however, easily suppressed by the troops without casualties. Reinforcements of troops have arrived in the Department from Paris, with tents and provisions, as if for a lengthy stay. President Thiers has written to the Prefects of the Department, as well as to the commanding Generals, instructing them to use their utmost endeavors to maintain order.

The disturbances at Auzin were, nevertheless, renewed this morning, and the troops, who were pelted with stones by the rioters, were forced to use their muskets, killing one of the strikers. Otherwise the Department of the Nord, as well as the entire Department of the Somme, are undisturbed, and the men have made no demands upon their employers. The troubles in the coal mining districts are believed to be fomented by members of the International Society of Belgium.

Execution of Three More Communists for Participation in the Hostage Massacre.

PARIS, July 25.—The three Communists convicted of participation in the massacre of the hostages in the Rue Hays were shot at Satory today. One of the condemned, when brought to the place of execution shouted, "A bas la Commune;" the other two cried, "Vive la Commune," in their last moments.

EXIT CATACAZY.

Dismissal of the Kantankerous Little Greek from Russian Service—Destroyed by His Own Spite.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* today publishes an Imperial decree, dismissing from the diplomatic service of the Empire M. de Catacazy, former Russian Minister to the United States, and lately stationed at Paris.

The *Journal* states that the publication by Catacazy of his pamphlet, justifying his conduct in the United States, was entirely without the knowledge and against the will of the Imperial Government.

MEXICO.

Tokens of Respect for the Memory of Juarez.

MATAMORAS, July 25.—The public offices and places of business throughout the city were closed today, the national and consular flags displayed at half-mast, and minute-guns fired in honor of Juarez. The animosities exhibited during the recent revolution have given place to a better feeling. The political opponents of Juarez acknowledge his great services to the Republic, and have united in the public demonstrations of respect to his memory.

Affairs at Tepic—Accident to Losanda—Insubordinate Conscripts Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The following Mexican news has been received: The report that Lozada, of Tepic, was in arms against the Mexican Government at the head of 10,000 men is wholly unfounded. While Losanda was amusing himself by killing fish with Giant powder, a cartridge exploded, blowing his hand to fragments and destroying one of his eyes.

All is quiet at Tepic. The men shot at Mazatlan were conscripts who had revolted.

Work on the Guaymas and Tucson Railroad will be commenced as soon as United States Consul Willard returns from the City of Mexico to Guaymas with Juarez's signature to the concession.

CALIFORNIA.

A Murderess Bailed—Indians Desirous of Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—Mrs. McKinney, a young married woman, who shot William Cummings dead at Petaluma for slandering her, has been admitted to bail in $20,000.

Carruther's suit, involving the title to a large portion of Portland, Oregon, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

Letters from Camp McDowell, Arizona, state that delegations from the Tonto, Pinal and Cayetero Apaches, and Apache Mojaves Indians came into that post professing peace, but as they represented only a portion of tribes, numbering over 1,000 warriors, they were evidently impelled by the movements of the troops under Gen. Crook. They were informed that they must all come in and surrender their arms and agree to remain on the reservation. They were also informed that they could not expect to repeat the dodge of showing the white flag, retaining their arms and drawing their rations, and then return to the war-path when the pursuit of the troops ceased.

The Steamer New-England.

PORTLAND, Me., July 25.—The steamer New-York arrived today, bringing the passengers of the New-England, together with her furniture. The Captain reports the New-England lying on the rocks, tipped toward the land, with a hole in her bottom, but not broken up. Her boiler and engines are good, and an attempt will be made to get her off.

ANTIETAM.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Mass Convention in September.

The Nation's Defenders Rallying From all Quarters—The Enthusiasm Spreading—More Answers to the Call.

The Pittsburg Convention promises to be an occasion long to be remembered. From among the vast number of letters received by the Executive Committee, we make the following additional selections:

A GENERAL RESPONSE.

JULY 22, 1872.

Gen. A. E. Burnside and Others:

COMRADES: We have read, with the strongest feelings of approval, your address calling upon the soldiers and sailors who fought to rescue the nation from destruction, to meet at Pittsburg on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam. It is a wise suggestion that those who staked their all to save the Republic should assemble for the purpose of exchanging opinions concerning the course of public events, and to consult together with a view to prevent the Government from relapsing into the hands of the corrupt and selfish men, who, ten years ago, would have destroyed the peace and happiness of millions to load themselves (a mere handful, comparatively speaking,) with riches, and to glut their insatiable lust for power.

We are of opinion that every survivor of the sanguinary conflicts in defense of human liberty and Republican Government should, at this important crisis in the affairs of the nation, enjoin it upon himself as a solemn duty to unite with his comrades at Pittsburg, either personally or by letter, in the discussion of the momentous questions now claiming the attention of the people. At this time, especially, when the most dangerous of political fallacies have assumed, through the sophistries of wily demagogues, such forms as seem well calculated to deceive even the most cautious, it behooves us to seek that wisdom which is to be found only in the counsel of those whose patriotism has been proved.

During the few months immediately preceding a Presidential election, experience has shown that we can no more accept with safety the principles put forth by ambitious reformers, than we can depend upon the *promises* of that ever-restless and dissatisfied class of public agitators.

It has now become a political axiom that a malignant spirit of revenge for real or fancied slights and disappointments, lurks beneath the plausible propositions of nearly every would-be reformer. Frustrate the ambitious schemes of this order of political parasites and they at once cry out that the Government is corrupt and must be reformed. The present Administration is no more fortunate in this respect than those of the past. Disappointed seekers after Presidential favor, have, like the savages of the prairies, laid on their war-paint, seized their tomahawks and scalping-knives, and have sprung upon the war-path screaming: "Corruption! mismanagement! We have been grossly offended and we will have revenge." These so-called reformers have leagued themselves with the party that sought to overthrow this Government and to bury in the ruins of its downfall those liberties so precious to a free people. Can it be doubted that this is the fact? Here, then, is the proof, from no less important a witness than Horace Greeley. But little more than one year ago, Mr. Greeley wrote of the party which has just selected him as their candidate, as follows:

"The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic Party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core today. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."

These impressive truths were written in February, 1871, and are they not as true of the Democratic Party today as they were then?

Bitter enemies throughout the last decade, these disloyal Democrats and treacherous Republicans have, at length, joined the hands of amity and good-fellowship to accomplish what? The utter destruction of the benefits conferred upon the country by the dearly-bought Federal victories of the rebellion; the restoration to place and power of the men who waged that war of rebellion; the repudiation of the debt contracted in its suppression; the admission of those who were disabled while fighting in the rebel ranks to the benefits of the Pension laws; and the transformation of the glory-crowned, star-spangled flag to some other banner that will not remind these conscience-stricken traitors of their disgraceful failure and defeat.

The name of the old Democracy is dead; but the organization that bore it still prosecutes its nefarious work in the name of "Democratic Republicanism," whatever that may mean. Instead of Jefferson Davis, Toombs, Rhett, Wigfall and Yancey, that party is now led by Horace Greeley, Sumner, Schurz, Belmont and Tweed. The iniquitous character of the Democratic Party has not been purified by the absorption of a few discontented Republicans; on the contrary their addition to its ranks will only sink it deeper into the pit of degradation.

Let us urge our comrades who stood shoulder to shoulder with us, and face to face with the supporters of Mr. Greeley on many a well-fought field and in many a perilous hour, to follow faithfully still the lead of the skillful commander who then toiled with us long and patiently for the hour of triumph. His loyalty has been proved; his prudence and his wisdom have been tried, not only in the shock of war, but in the reign of peace. Courageous and firm—fearing not to assume responsibility in critical military situations—he has shown the same good qualities in our international controversies. Honest and conscientious himself, he has selected those of his subordinates as are charged with the collection of the revenue, and the disbursement of the public money, with such strict regard to their character for integrity, as to largely increase the public revenue, while it is so paid out that comparatively little of it sticks by the way. Through wise precautions and great circumspection he has secured the speedy detection of dishonest public servants, and, in most cases, has recovered the misappropriated funds. He has so managed the national finances that our burden of taxation has been materially lightened, and the public debt greatly reduced. In short, Gen. Grant has given full and perfect satisfaction to all persons in the land excepting soured Republicans, and such of the Democrats as were not in the rebel army—all the rest were satisfied by him at Appomattox Court-house.

Let those who remained in comfortable and peaceful homes during the late terrible conflict over the life of the nation vote with the men who attempted its destruction, if they will be so blind and unfaithful; but as for the soldiers and sailors who risked their lives to preserve their country from ruin and desolation, let them stand firmly to the principles for which they have hitherto contended, and give a united and enthusiastic support to comrades U. S. Grant and honest Henry Wilson.

Very respectfully,

Wm. P. Neville, late Captain 1st Reg. Del. Vols.
C. C. Adams, First Lieutenant 14th Ohio Vol. In.
A. C. Bromley, Co. C., 22d N. Y. Vols.
A. B. Hayward, First Sergeant Co. A., 2d N. H.
J. M. Curtis, Captain 188th N. Y. Vols.
F. H. Sprague, Co. E., 1st R. I. Cav.
A. Tracey, Co. F., 1st Maine H. A.
George P. Stiles, First Lieutenant 31st Ohio Vol. Inf.
T. L. Dilley, Co. D., 24th Iowa Inf.
J. B. G. Baxter, Surgeon U. S. N., Brevet Lt.-Col.
J. O. Stanton, Surgeon U. S. V. V., 1st Army Corps.
S. B. Hood, Surgeon U. S. Vols.
Wm. Grinsted, Surgeon U. S. Vols.
E. H. Ripley, Captain 8th Conn. Vols.
J. P. Kegerrius, Private 2d Penn. H. A.
J. J. Carroll, Second Lieutenant 15th N. Y. V. E.
J. B. Milbur, Private 2d Penn. H. A.
Daniel McMahon, Captain 20th N. Y. M.
Homer Biggs, Private 1st Conn. Cav.
J. E. Engle, Lieutenant 97th O. V. I.
Wm. Moyse, Captain 86th O. V. I.
H. T. Hutton, Private 34th N. Y. Vols.
Geo. H. Ragsdale, Private 13th Iowa.
Wm. Benseman, Lieutenant 55th Penn. Vols.
Wm. H. Webster, Lieutenant 5th Conn. Vols.
M. E. Jenks, Quarter-master Sergt. 104th Penn. V.
Benj. C. Fuller, 37th N. Y. Vols.
W. F. Ford, Captain 8th O. V. I.
F. W. Bogen, Chaplain 41st N. Y. Vols.
John Richmond, Private 7th Mass. Battery.
S. P. Keller, Sergeant 1st Md. Vet. Vols.
J. W. Morris, 154th N. Y. Vols.
Wm. Smith, Captain 97th N. Y. Vols.
M. L. Ackerman, Corporal 11th N. J. Vols.
M. Hart, Sergeant, 1st U. S. Art.
W. H. Mills, late Captain 14th Inf.
D. S. Keller, Sergeant 148th Penn. Vols.
J. F. Kelly, Adjutant 60th Ills. Vet. Vols.
F. D. Stephenson, Colonel 152d Ill. Vols.
U. A. Denison, 8th Ill. Cav.
M. L. Reed, 8th Ind. Vols.
F. W. Poor, First Lieutenant 24th O. V. L. A.
J. T. Brown, 10th Ill. Vols.
Geo. H. Heron, 1st N. J. Vols.
Geo. W. Richards, U. S. Army.
Wm. W. Valk, M. D., U. S. Vet. Vols.
W. W. Cass, 10th Minn. Inf. Vols.
S. M. Gordon, 52d O. V. I.
Fred. Mack, 8th Minn. Inf. Vols.
Thos. W. Dalton, 2d N. Y. S. M.
John M. Aashfield, 26th O. V. I.
F. W. Foot, First Lieutenant 121st N. Y. Vols.
C. F. Sawyer, Captain 20th Me. Vols.
Thos. J. Rugent, Captain 9th Iowa Cav.
H. G. Ayer, 1st N. H. Cav.
J. T. Elliott, First Lieutenant 9th U. S. Cav.
O. M. Ball, 1st U. S. S. S.
J. W. Davis, First Sergeant 64th N. Y. Vols.
Philip Henry, 3d Del. Vols.
Christian Exel, First Lieutenant 6th Minn. Vols.
F. A. Smith, First Lieutenant U. S. C. Cav.
L. E. Dickey, Co. A, 4th Me. Inf.
F. W. Vaugh, Co. A, 8th N. Y. H. A.
L. C. White, Co. H, 102d Penn. Vols.
Geo. W. Taylor, Co. K, 9th N. J. Vols.
W. F. Eaton, Co. F, 147th N. Y. Vols.
H. S. Hotter, Co. C, 9th P. R. V. C.
Geo. N. Smith, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Vols.
E. G. Barnard, U. S. Tel. Mil. Corps.
J. R. Golding, Co. B, 22d N. Y. Vols.
J. H. Sylvester, late Adjutant 44th U. S. Inf.
J. A. Macauley, 1st W. Va. Inf.
A. F. Kingsley, 13th Ill. Inf.
C. R. Cassner, 19th O. V. I.
D. Gonsabaugh, 122d O. V. I.
W. J. McLaughlin, 81st Penn. Vols.
Patrick Carroll, 9th U. S. Infantry.

ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS.

Col. Gus. G. Frick, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, answers:

"Yes; let us have a general movement of the boys in the direction of Pittsburg. We hear in the distance the same old yell so many of us heard during 'the time that tried men's souls' on the other side of the Potomac and the Ohio, and it behooves us again to unfurl our flags, burnish up our arms, and prepare to meet the old, but disguised, enemy. Let us throw out our skirmishers at Pittsburg, guard well against a 'pressure' from the rear, and then put the lines in motion, and keep moving until he is completely and finally vanquished. This is the feeling that pervades the ranks of the men in this direction who wore the blue, and who are now putting on their badges and mustering for the fight. An easy victory awaits us, under our gallant leader Gen. Grant, over the men who confronted us in the South, and those who fought for their country and flag north of the Susquehanna and Delaware, 500 miles away from danger."

W. W. Brown, late private First Pennsylvania Rifles, says:

"The boys in blue never came together in any other than a good cause. They never have had, and I doubt if they ever will have, a relish for Tammany or Tammany candidates. They have a vivid recollection of 1863, when the army had to be divided in the most perilous hour of the Republic, in order to put down treason in New-York. It is no satisfaction to know that Mr. Greeley has been faithful among the faithless; the question is, how does he stand now? That he leans upon 'Boss' Tweed for support is as plain as that he relies upon Trumbull. That Jeff. Davis is his supporter, none can deny; and that they should go into the same political grave, is quite appropriate; and that the soldiers should assist at the funeral, is according to the eternal fitness of things."

Col. David Bronson, of Missouri, says:

"I attended in 1866 a similar gathering as a delegate from Missouri, and propose to be present this year."

John Beverly, late Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers, sends word:

"I cannot see how any old veteran can adopt the rebel battle-cry of 'anything to beat Grant.' This cry did not save the rebels, and it cannot save Greeley. I know of no old veteran that will vote for Greeley in this vicinity."

Capt. W. D. Phillips says:

"I heartily approve of the objects of the call for a great national meeting of soldiers and sailors who served the Union in her hours of trial."

Lieut. J. M. John, of Mount Carmel, Penn., says:

"Our county, 'Northumberland,' will gladly respond, and send her delegates to confirm the majority that will be cast for our great leader in November."

Private Clifton W. Wiles, Tenth New-York Cavalry, replies:

"I cannot persuade myself that the men that promoted secession by their acts and words should yet be permitted to take control of a Government which they endeavored to destroy and failed. The next election must be to them what Vicksburg and Gettysburg were to the Confederacy."

Sergt. F. J. Edwards, of Dowagiac, Mich., says:

"Our picket line in this community is still unbroken. We will march on the works of that man Greeley and send our votes with doubled interest to uphold the man who has done so well for our nation. *We love him and we will support him.*"

Major Henry O'Connor, late Attorney-General of Iowa, writes:

"The call made by the Committee for a Convention of soldiers and sailors, to be held at Pittsburg on the 17th September next, meets with the warmest response from every soldier whom I have heard speak on the subject, and all desire to be there. I believe that at least 100,000 men from the old army and navy will be at Pittsburg on that day, all animated by a common purpose to manifest their love for the old flag, and to do honor to the man under whose lead that flag never was lowered. Gen. Grant's character needs no defense, either as soldier or civilian, General or Magistrate; but in the personal and coarse abuse which has been recently heaped upon him by rebels, copperheads, and soreheads, every soldier feels that he is himself insulted, and that, too, *because he was a soldier*."

D. Anderson, late Colonel Nineteenth Michigan, says:

"I know that the great mass of the soldiers and sailors that saved our country are sound today and cannot be humbugged by any cry of corruption or reform coming from men so lately the open enemies of our country—or their friends. We want no such experiment. We *know* that under the present Administration our country is safe, and we mean to keep it so."

THE CASE OF CARL VOGT.

Motion for the Prisoner's Discharge for Non-Prosecution.

The case of Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, was again up before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to discharge the prisoner, now held under an indictment for larceny. It will be remembered that Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, about one month ago, decided that the warrant of extradition issued by Gov. Hoffman for the transfer of the prisoner to Belgium was illegal, but remanded him to prison to await his trial under an indictment for larceny, it being claimed that he carried a portion of the property (bonds) into the jurisdiction of this State.

Mr. John H. Anthon, who appeared in company with Mr. William F. Kintzing on behalf of the prisoner, moved for his discharge under the statute, which provides that if not brought to trial the term next succeeding that in which the indictment shall have been found, he shall be discharged, unless good ground shall be shown by the prosecuting officer for further detention. In April last, he said, the indictment had been found, and though three terms of the Court had passed since then, his client had not even been called upon to plead.

Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan said, that in addition to the heavy pressure of business which has prevented this case being reached, the witnesses to identify the bonds had not yet reached here from Belgium as was anticipated, and the Governor of the State, through the Attorney-General, had recently signified his desire to have the decision of Judge Curtis reviewed by way of *certiorari*, and time was necessary for this.

Judge Pratt said until the decision of Judge Curtis against the legality of the Governor's writ was reversed, the writ could not be regarded in force, and the indictment therefore could alone be considered on this motion. He would hold the question of discharge or bail under consideration until the 27th instant, and in the meantime direct that the prisoner be remanded.

The prisoner was remanded accordingly.

Authority and Responsibility of the Managers of the Howard Mission.

A motion came up yesterday on behalf of The People *ex rel.* Maria Kane, before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to punish Joseph Hague, one of the managers of the Howard Mission, for contempt of Court, in having failed to produce the relator, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus. The relator, Maria Kane, a girl of about twelve years, it appeared, having come under the control of the Howard Mission, was placed in charge of a Mr. Humphreys, at Cold Springs. The uncle of the girl, with whom she had been previously living, and who desired her return, sued out a writ of habeas corpus against the superintendent and managers of the Mission. To this writ Hague and the respondent made return, stating the fact of the child's transfer, and claiming that there his responsibility ended and he was not bound to produce the girl.

Mr. James M. Sheehan, who appeared on behalf of the uncle, on the motion to punish for contempt, criticised in severe terms the conduct and assumed authority of the managers of the Society. It would seem, he said, from some of the conduct of the managers of this society, that instead of its duty being, as its character avowed, "to do good to the bodies and souls" of those brought under their charge, they had assumed the rôle of supplying matured children to barren matrons who, in too many instances, it was to be feared at this day, had voluntarily and wickedly shirked the sacred responsibilities of maternity. In support of his assertions, counsel read to the Court the testimony taken in obedience to the traverse to the return of the writ. He concluded by saying that, as matter of law, the managers of the Mission could not relieve themselves of responsibility and control of children, by sending them away or transferring them to private parties, and in failing to produce the girl, who was constructively under his control, the respondent had been guilty of a contempt of Court, and was liable to punishment.

Judge Pratt took the papers and reserved his decision.

City Advertising—Papers Claiming the Balance of their Accounts.

The case of Conyngham against Controller Green came up for argument, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Pratt. The relator Conyngham seeks a mandamus from the Court to compel Controller Green to pay $32,000 claimed to be due for City advertising in the *Sunday Democrat*. Mr. Strahan, on behalf of the Controller, asked for delay in order to procure affidavits from City officials, from whom, including Mayor Hall, the relator claimed to have received authority to advertise.

On this showing Judge Pratt adjourned the hearing until next Wednesday, when the necessary affidavits will be forthcoming.

The case of the *Daily Star* also came up for argument before Judge Pratt, in the form of a motion for a mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay the claim of the proprietors of the paper for City advertising. This claim originally was for $60,000, only $23,000 of which was allowed and paid. It is now sought to recover the balance. On motion of Mr. Strahan, who appeared for the Controller, the hearing was deferred until this morning.

NORTHERN VERMONT.

A Delightful Summer Resort—White Mountain Scenery—Greeleyites at a Discount.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, NEWPORT, Vt., Monday, July 22, 1872.

To those persons, like myself, who have suffered from the tropical heat of New-York for the past six weeks, this place is a veritable paradise. In Northern Vermont, on the borders of Canada, surrounded by mountains, a lake unsurpassed for natural beauty, with the temperature never exceeding 70°, with blankets for a covering at night and overcoats and shawls for evening strolls, it is, beyond a doubt, the most enjoyable place for a Summer rest east of the Rocky Mountains. One has all of the wildness and grandeur of the White Mountain scenery, with the quiet loveliness of Lake George, while the hotel comforts are equal to Saratoga. To New-Englanders the place has long been known as a favorable Summer resort, but it is only within the past three or four years that its attractions have become more widely spread. Before this it was rather difficult of access, visitors having to undergo tedious staging before reaching it, but now the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad brings the weary traveler to the very door of the beautiful Memphremagog Hotel, on the banks of the lake. The trip over these roads is one of unending enjoyment to those who delight in mountain and river scenery. The thriving and busy villages of the Connecticut Valley, the Green Mountains, the Franconia range, and the white peaks of New-Hampshire, are all brought under view. Railroad traveling to me is usually wearisome beyond description, but the 230 miles I passed over from Springfield to this place was an exhilarating and long-to-be-remembered feast. The car accommodations are elegant, and the railroad smooth and even. Leaving New-York one should stop over night at Springfield and take the early morning train, arriving here at about 7 P. M. The day here is passed in various enjoyable ways, and weeks can be pleasantly spent in visiting the neighboring rivers, falls, climbing mountains, fishing, boating, &c. The usual beginning is to rise early in the morning, and take passage on the miniature side-wheel steamer for a trip up the lake to Magog, in Canada, thirty miles from Newport; or, if it is not agreeable to make the whole passage, you can land at the Mountain House, twelve miles from Newport, and make the ascent of the Owl Head Mountain. This is the highest peak in the range west of the lake, rising three thousand feet above the water. It rises quite abruptly from the shore, and, as seen from one point, looks like a great hay-stack, the top coming to a sharp point. The summit is one jagged mass of rock, looking as if it had been broken up by volcanic agency. Here, every year, a Masonic lodge meets in June. Masonic emblems and inscriptions are found painted on the rock where the lodge is held. The view from the summit is remarkably beautiful, as well as extensive. From it one can get a better idea of the wildness of the scenery of Northern Vermont and Canada than from any other point. North the great Canadian forest stretches away to the St. Lawrence, and on a clear day, with a glass, the tall bright spires of Montreal are visible. West is the Green Mountain range, Jay Peak standing prominently in the foreground. Southeast are the White Mountains, Mount Washington reaching its lofty head above all its neighbors.

There are more than twenty islands in the lake of varied size and beauty. Around these the finest fishing is to be had, trout and pickerel abounding in great quantities. Two of the principal objects of interest in the lake are Balance Rock and Skinner's Cave. The former is a great granite bowlder poised upon a single point, and must have been lodged in its place by the great flow of ice of the glacier period. The cave is a queer, mysterious-looking opening, about which many extraordinary stories are told, chief among which is that it was at one time the home of a bold smuggler named Uriah Skinner. Uriah is said to have been a regular Tweed in his operations, with, perhaps, more courage than Mr. Greeley's friend. Speaking of Greeley, I am reminded, parenthetically, that I haven't yet seen a supporter of that immaculate man, during my stay here, which will add much to the attractions of this place for respectable people. The inhabitants here, as well as all along the Canadian border, lived during the war in great fear of the rebel incendiaries that infested Canada, such as George N. Sanders and Jake Thompson, and their followers, and they do not take very kindly to the bosom friend of these ruffians. The "bloody chasm" at St. Albans is still open, and about these parts there is more of a disposition to hang the bloody chasmists, (if you will allow me the word,) than to shake hands with them.

I will add that to those who seek quiet and repose, and who enjoy mountain air and the most beautiful of lake scenery, no place on the continent, to my mind, offers such attractions as Lake Memphremagog. G. R. C.

THE CAMPING GROUNDS.

The New-Jersey Camp-Meeting—Breaking Up of the Camp.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RANDOLPH, N. J., Thursday, July 25, 1872.

The camping season may be said to be in full swing at the present time, and the members of the various Methodist Churches are very earnest in their annual movement. Several meetings have already been held, some lasting as long as ten and sixteen days at a stretch, which proved a success. Many more are now being organized and will take place next month in various parts of the States of New York and New-Jersey. Today is the breaking up day, as it is called, of the New-Jersey Methodist Camp-meeting, which has been in progress during the past week at Dover, a thrifty little hamlet belonging to Randolph. The camp grounds are quite apart from the villagers' huts and cottages, and in the midst of a thick forest of trees are pitched quite a number of canvas tents for the use of visitors and members. The location of these grounds is near the centre of Morris County, and between Rockaway and Morristown. As before stated, the grounds are admirably adapted for these meetings, owing to the shady retreat afforded by the trees, and the shelter from rain, which came down in abundance during the early part of today.

The attendance here is far smaller than is customary, but there appears to be greater earnestness in what is said and done. At the best day's attendance there has not been more than two thousand people present, and this is considered small compared with other meetings. While this meeting has been held there has been a Conference going on close by, known as the Susquehanna Conference of the Free Methodists. The promoters and members of this Conference were formerly attached to the New-Jersey Camp Meeting Association, but seceded some few years ago, on account of religious differences and habits of dress, and consequently many of the old members are attracted from the camp grounds.

There are not the same conveniences upon this ground as observed on others; and doubtless this prevented many visitors from staying more than a day or so. The tents are erected in a round cluster, close to which are the clergymen's quarters, domestic offices, the preaching stands, and altars for penitents. Different to most other associations, the members, both male and female, are habited in one particular dress, closely representing the Quakers' uniform, the women wearing gray cloaks and dresses, which hang closely to their limbs owing to the want of Broadway under-fixings; and it is considered with this denomination an unpardonable sin to wear any jewelry while in camp. They wear bonnets of quaint aspect in preference to the Dolly Varden hats, and artificial flowers and flash colors are not to be seen.

The Free Methodists are very different to those belonging to the Methodist Episcopal and other branches of this Church, and are more closely allied to the Baptists in their services. They are much more excitable in their daily devotions. They throw themselves upon the bare ground, and there lay for a length of time with outstretched arms. When they regain their feet they give utterance to the wildest ejaculations, calling upon God for pardon, and their ejaculations would certainly be set down as blasphemous by any other religious order. They appear to be perfectly truthful and earnest in their prayers and exercises; and from the first thing in the morning until the last thing at night the one subject of talk is religion, religion and religion.

Today, the greater portion of the day was devoted to leave-taking and packing, and in the course of a few short hours afterward the rustic grove of Dover will resume its wonted quiet aspect. T. O.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Knows Them All.

A Democratic paper in Ohio, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, declares that "there is no man in the country who is better posted as to the capacity and honesty of our public men than Mr. Greeley." Just so a certain pilot, when anxiously asked by the Captain of the vessel he claimed to be able to take safely into port, if he knew the rocks in the dangerous river, promptly answered that he knew them all. Just then the vessel struck heavily upon one, and as the enraged Captain turned upon the pilot to demand an explanation, he exclaimed quickly, "that's one of them."

How Large a Pension for Jeff. Davis?

If the disabled rebel common soldiers are to receive large pensions out of the United States Treasury when Horace Greeley is elected President, the Boston *Transcript* fears that extra demands may be made in behalf of Jeff. Davis. Not wholly, it is to be feared, without ground for its apprehensions, it inquires: "On what salary shall Mr. Jefferson Davis retire from the public view as an object of charity? He is certainly as thoroughly disabled as any rebel, if the uniform in which he was surrounded was not the most martial."

The Brethren Don't Agree.

Mr. Samuel Bowles to Mr. Murat Halstead:

"Mr. Halstead obligingly tells the friends of Mr. Greeley what they ought to do next. They should "flood" the Southern States with eloquent colored Liberals, putting at least a hundred of them into every State, and keeping them there until November. We would suggest to Mr. Halstead the advisibility—not to say necessity—of first catching the eloquent colored Liberals. Perhaps they are plentier, though in his vicinity than in the coasts of Massachusetts."

Pensions for Rebel Soldiers.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, with much force, says: "In his eagerness for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Greeley was willing to place the soldiers of the rebellion upon equal footing with those of the Union, and to add millions to the annual cost of the Government by paying pensions to the former as they are paid to the latter. He went beyond even Horatio Seymour, who did not think it wise to make any such issue. There is no escape from this startling disclosure. It comes through no doubtful channel. Mr. Carpenter saw and read the letter in Mr. Greeley's own handwriting and swears to its distinct declaration in favor of pensions to disabled rebel soldiers. And astounding as it is in one sense, it is nevertheless not surprising. Nothing, however extraordinary, is amazing in Mr. Greeley. This proposition matches well with his famous plan to pay four hundred millions as a compensation for the emancipated slaves. Both serve to show how ill-balanced he is and how prone to fall in with schemes at once the most preposterous and dangerous. That at this late day he should think for a moment of consenting to pay pensions to rebel soldiers is a further and remarkable illustration of his wayward judgment—of his utter unfitness for the Presidency and of his entire untrustworthiness in such a place."

Vallandigham's Anticipations.

To Republicans inclined to aid the Democrats in their efforts to reverse the results of the war, a letter written by Clement L. Vallandigham in October, 1869, to an Eastern politician, and now just made public by the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, should have peculiar interest. Vallandigham said: "I doubt whether a single accepted issue of today will, at least in its present form, constitute any part of the subjects of discussion in 1872. It seems evident, too, that the position of public men and of leading newspapers will by that time be greatly changed. As to the Ohio election to-morrow, defeat of the Democratic Party will signify nothing, because for seven years or longer, it has been steadily beaten; but its success will be significant every way, and especially as indicating the future political status of the North-west. It may not mean that the 'great American revolution of 1861' shall go backward; but it will mean that it has spent its force as a revolution, and, except in its more remote influences, is to go no longer forward."

Senator Fenton, H. G.'s Right-Hand Man.

This is what the Albany *Argus* (Greeley and Tammany Democratic) said of Senator Fenton before it was engaged in the work of advocating Greeley:

"The *Tribune* becomes brazen! It denounces the investigation into the railroad legislation of last year, and its alleged corruption, as a conspiracy. It sneers at the hearsay evidence and idle rumors which the Committee have given to the public. Yet that investigation was demanded by the *Tribune* itself, in the coarsest and most peremptory manner; and when called upon for evidence, the editor could produce nothing but hearsay and vague reports.

But the evidence did disclose, in an unmistakable manner, the fact that $20,000 was paid, before Fenton's signature to the Erie bill, by the friends of that measure—paid to Fenton's next friend for the expenses incident to the attempted nomination of Gov. Fenton for Vice-President at Chicago.

No evidence ever brought home a charge of guilt more directly. No one conversant with the facts doubts it. Fenton has not denied, nor, though defied, has be challenged proof."

Fenton's Inability to Speak.

Last Fall Fenton refused to speak at the Reform mass-meeting in this City, held to forward the movement to put down the Tammany Ring, alleging that nature had not gifted him with that peculiar kind of talent which fits one to address great public gatherings. Remembering this, all will admit that the *Independent* of this City is justified in saying that his antecedents as a reformer are not of the most desirable kind, and in commenting upon his Albany performance as follows: "Last week, however, the honorable Senator, either cured of his modesty, or discovering in himself a talent which it only needed suitable circumstances to call out, actually ventured to deliver an off-hand speech to a Greeley-Democratic mass-meeting at Tweddle Hall, in Albany, in which he attacked the Administration of Gen. Grant, and endeavored to break the force of the figures which so clearly show its great financial success. That he could have spoken last Fall, and wanted nothing but the will, is now amply proved. The meeting in New-York was not of the right kind to overcome his modesty and stir his utterance. Reuben E. Fenton for years has been a marplot in the Republican Party, far more honored than he has ever deserved; a political disturber and selfish schemer, claiming to control the patronage of the Government in this State, and at times actually seeking the defeat of the party with which he professed to act."

An Eastern Greeleyite.

The Greeleyites and Democrats of the Fifth District of Maine have nominated for Congress a man who, in 1861, published in his paper these words: "Democrats of Maine! The loyal sons of the South have gathered around Charleston as your fathers of old gathered around Boston, in defense of the same sacred principles of liberty — principles which you have upheld and defended with your vote, your voice, and your strong right arm. Your sympathies are with the defenders of the truth, and the right. Those who have inaugurated this unholy and unjustifiable war, are no friends of yours—no friends of democratic liberty! Will you aid them in their work of subjugation and tyranny? When the Government at Washington calls for volunteers or recruits to carry on their work of subjugation and tyranny, under the specious phrase of 'enforcing the laws,' 'retaking and protecting the public property,' and 'collecting the revenue,' let every Democrat fold his arms and bid the minions of Tory despotism do a Tory despot's work!" Later in the war some of the aroused and indignant citizens of Bangor, goaded to a point beyond endurance, pitched his office materials into the street, and compelled him to seek safety across the line in Canada. Today he is a regularly-nominated candidate for Congress on the Greeley ticket.

Fenton's Night Visit to Syracuse.

Fenton visited Syracuse on Friday night last. What he did while there the *Journal* records thus: "A meeting was got up of Fenton's reliables here, which was not large in numbers or influential in character, but was made up of those whom it was believed could be implicitly trusted in this emergency. We are furnished with the names of those present, and the list is much more remarkable for those absent than for the names it contains. Several gentlemen were called in and took part in the conclave, who have tried the 'possum game, but who are now known for what they really are. The situation of political affairs at large and locally was discussed in detail. Mr. Fenton was roseate and confident in his comments and predictions, and put on a very bold, bluff front, for him, with the evident design of encouraging the drooping spirits of his followers. He talked of very large operations in progress and in prospect, but was so frank as to admit that both he and Greeley were very much chagrined that there was not a larger following out of the Republican Party. He was particular to urge upon those who had been Republicans to keep on a Republican face, and not to admit that they have changed. He thought this very important, for as soon as Republican character was lost, all was lost. He congratulated the *Standard* upon its "bold, manly and independent tone," but counseled that it restrain its tendency to outbid the Democratic paper for the favor of Democrats. He regretted that there were not more *Standards* in other places, and that but one Republican daily paper in the State had followed his lead. His inquiries regarding the local prospect were closely pressed, and the failure to receive such specific responses as he had been led by correspondents to expect, brought a shadow to the face of the veteran politician. He said that he had been told that Onondaga County would give Greeley 2,500 majority, but that the details he received on the spot did not seem to warrant any such conclusion. To one old friend, who expressed disappointment at the revengeful and desperate course of the Senator, he said that he had entered upon this political revolution for the good results it promised at the outset, and that it must now be fought out, as he and others had nothing else to do, even though it led them straightway into the Democratic party. Mr. Fenton was accompanied by Gen. Palmer and several other political agents, who were dispatched to Oswego, Auburn and other places, to ascertain how the land lies, and what is requisite to bolster up the Greeley movement."

A Hint From a Friend.

The *Springfield Republican* evidently retains the profound distrust of Horace Greeley which it expressed after his nomination at Cincinnati. Here is a little thrust it made at him one day this week:

"We hope Mr. Greeley is reading the *Tribune* faithfully nowadays. There are lots of good things in it that will help him to be a successful President when he gets to be one—here for an instance. A President obstinately bent upon having his own way and not much in love with the best way—a President who meddles constantly in important matters with what is the particular business of the Departments—a President who does wrong things with no apparent notion that he is doing wrong, may make a great deal of mischief, though he may not be particularly bright."

The Business Men for Grant.

The feeling in commercial circles everywhere is admitted to be strongly opposed to Greeley. An illustration of the fact is given by the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard*, which says: "Lately, nine gentlemen, each of whom was worth at least a million dollars, and four of whom were Democrats, were collected together on railroad business at a certain place, and the question of the coming election being broached, all declared for Grant, on the ground that in the event of his election, business men could calculate with some degree of certainty upon what financial course to expect on the part of the Government, and the prosperous condition of the past four years would be continued, but were Mr. Greeley elected his uncertain and whimsical financial views, his tendency to fly off on any ism or notion that once possessed him and his strong-headedness when once set in any direction, would throw business into confusion and materially damage the great financial interest of the country. 'We cannot afford,' said these gentlemen, 'at present to make a change, and it is for the interest of the great industries of the country that there should be no such change as the one proposed.'"

The Pacific States.

Depressing news for the Greeleyites continues to come daily from the Pacific States. For example, the Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* says: "We will venture the assertion that all the so-called Republicans in this State who have espoused the Greeley cause, not one has sufficient influence or popularity to secure his own election as dog-catcher in the ward where he resides. They are all disappointed office-seekers, who have had painful experiences of their own unpopularity with the people, and knowing that the Republicans have too much sense to nominate or bestow office upon them, seek the Democratic ranks in hopes of better appreciation." And the Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of the same date, bears testimony as follows: "As to this State, the Democracy cannot expect to carry it without better organization and far more enthusiasm than now seem practicable. Seymour was only beaten by some 500 and odd votes. Seymour at least united the Democracy and inspired great enthusiasm. Greeley repels both elements it was expected he would be able to enthuse. Unless there is some quick change in the appearances of the Greeley coalition, it cannot hope to carry California, or Oregon, or Nevada. It never had much of a show in these latitudes save from the utmost harmony and enthusiasm, and these have been lost."

The Southern State Debts.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the matter, made the following report of the debt of the several Southern States at the dates mentioned. The table, which the Boston *Advertiser* publishes, gives the debt of each State in 1860; the ordinary debt, excluding that created for purposes of rebellion, in 1865; the debt of each in 1868, when reconstruction was practically accomplished; and the debt in 1872. These are the figures, and they differ widely from those usually published by Greeley organs:

	1860.	1865.	1868.	1872.
Alabama.....	$5,939,654	$6,221,186	$7,904,398	$9,306,967
Arkansas.....	4,036,952	4,527,879	4,820,630	5,361,265
Florida........	1,221,600	1,370,617	1,523,856	2,556,072
Georgia........	2,670,750	5,706,500	6,544,500	8,618,750
Louisiana....	10,099,074	13,357,999	14,347,051	29,619,473
Mississippi...	None	919,767	Not stated	2,284,216
N. Carolina..	9,129,505	16,398,500	20,638,445	34,887,464
S. Carolina...	4,046,540	5,058,414	6,915,490	15,768,306
Texas.........	None	328,866	Not stated	1,454,887
Virginia......	31,938,144	41,061,316	Not stated	45,872,778

The Tidings from Western New-York.

In the important County of Erie only two or three Greeley clubs have been organized. In fact, except among the Kuklux, Greeley clubs do not seem to flourish anywhere. In Buffalo there is no organization of the kind worth mentioning. And on this fact the Buffalo *Express* comments thus: "And so it is all through Western New-York, so far as we can learn. The *Courier* has promised great things from Genesee and Wyoming Counties. But we have the best reason for believing that the Greeley organ is grossly deceived, or else it is attempting to mislead its readers with respect to Republican defection there. Our advices from those counties show that the Republican cause never was more promising than now. While Republican deserters are very scarce, disgusted Democrats are found everywhere. The *Courier* recently reported sixty Greeley Republicans in the town of Perry, and a large disaffection in Warsaw, Wyoming County. We publish a communication this morning from the latter place which tells another story. It is not based upon estimates or rumor. At a meeting called to organize a Grant and Wilson Club, on Friday last, it was ascertained that 430 men had signed the roll of membership without a careful canvass. This is a pretty good list for a country town, but the significance of these figures becomes more apparent from our correspondent's statement, that 'this is a larger number than the average Republican vote of the town for four years past, and seventy more than were cast for Horace Greeley for Controller in 1869.' Now this is just the kind of disaffection which we expect and delight to hear. And, when we get at the facts, so it will be found, both in city and country, all over the State."

An Honest Democrat's Opinion of Greeley.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter written by Hon. T. J. Deavitt, a life-long Democrat. It will be seen that Mr. Deavitt is no admirer of the would-be President:

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 20, 1872.

If you desire to know what I, as a Democrat, think of the nomination of Horace Greeley, I will tell you. Ever since it became apparent that he would receive the nomination at Baltimore I have turned my attention toward the "political situation," and have studied politics as I never studied them before, and I can discover no good in the nomination. I can but look upon it as a great calamity, not only to the Democratic Party—whether he leads them to defeat or victory—but to the whole country. It is a blow, carrying death in its swoop, aimed at the morals of politics. Apostasy in a political party is no better than a backslider in the Church; they alike destroy confidence in the principles they afterward advocate. This joining the adversary for the purpose of gaining so cheap a worldly object as a few offices for some of its members will prove disastrous to both the joiner and the adversary.

The Democratic Party has fallen, and, like Lucifer, never to rise again. They allowed themselves to play with the devil's rattles until they now use the devil's sword.

You say Greeley is honest. I deny it. Greeley announces that his connection with the New-York *Tribune* is severed. Do you believe it? Have you seen a man with confidence enough in Greeley's word to believe that late assertion of his? On the 12th inst. Greeley sent a note to Washington dated "*Tribune* office." Was it honesty that sent those Kansas shrieks through the country from the *Tribune*, just before the day of election, setting out that border ruffians, under the sanction of the Democrats, had entered Kansas with rifles, Bowie-knives, pistols, and were murdering men, women and children, and then on the morning after the election acknowledge his statements to be all false or greatly exaggerated?

Let me tell you how Greeley once snubbed Vermont. When Greeley was getting his materials for the second volume of the *American Conflict*, he sent his agent to our war Governor, John G. Smith, to obtain his picture, to be placed with the war Governors of other States in his book. Gov. Smith was willing. When he was informed that it could not have a place in Greeley's work unless he first subscribed for two volumes of the *American Conflict*, Gov. Smith refused to subscribe; and so Vermont is not represented in the plate of "Eminent War Governors" in the history by Greeley. I don't think that the Greeley and Sumner wing of the Republican Party will be acceptable to the thinking, honest Democratic voter. Yours truly,

T. J. DEAVITT.

Address of the Working Men's National Protective Tariff League.

The Working Men's National Protective Tariff League has issued an address from Pittsburg, Penn., calling upon the working men of the country to unite to promote and maintain a protective tariff. The address says:

"We owe our present prosperity to the industrial and commercial activity which has been stimulated and sustained by the protective tariff of the past eleven years. A large number of persons acting under the belief that tariff duties are a tax on consumers, disregarding the dearly bought lessons of history and experience, and turning from the dictates of sober reason, are seeking to overturn and destroy the system of protection, by which our nation and we individually have been lifted into comfort and plenty. This class of persons are seeking to engraft their opinions and theories of political and industrial development upon the policy of the National Government, by the election to offices of trust and honor of persons pledged to the establishment of these false and pernicious views. They desire to transform this nation into a commercial dependency of a foreign nation, as it formerly was a colonial dependency. Our interests as working men are at stake. If we wait longer before organizing for our protection we will be too late. While our purpose is not for aggressive political action, we mean to unite, and by that unity exercise a healthful influence upon all matters affecting our interests."

Treasurer Spinner on the Democracy.

In a friendly letter to Hon. S. Stilwell, of Ogdensburg, which the *Journal*, of that place, publishes, Treasurer Spinner says: "You and I parted company with the Democratic Party organization just at the right time. Selfish men had then obtained the control, and the efforts of the good men had ceased to be of any avail within the party organization. Since that time it has, without restraint, gone on from bad to worse, until now, after passing through every degree of political infamy, it has at length sunken so low as to have lost all self-respect. * * * Having an abiding faith in the sagacity, wisdom and honesty of the people, I have myself no doubt of the result of the election."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Hebrews and Gen. Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw an article in the New-York *Sun* in reference to the Jews voting for Grant. I can assure you that I will vote for Gen. Grant, and all my Jewish acquaintances that I know of. If this will subserve the cause which we all have at heart, the election of Gen. Grant, you are at liberty to use my name. Respectfully yours,

E. A. ROSENBLUTH.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 23, 1872.

Still Another Tribune Lie Nailed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Tribune* of the 23d inst. they report a Greeley meeting in this place on the evening of the 22d inst. as being a very large and enthusiastic one; that 3,000 Greeleyites were present. The largest estimate made here by those that were present is 300. Fully one-half of them were friends of Gen. Grant, and as for enthusiasm, one of the rank H. G. men remarked after the meeting that it was the tamest meeting that he ever attended of any party. J. W. M.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

A Couple of Greeley's Supporters—A Soldier-Hater and a Smuggler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your subscriber found a man a few days since who claimed to have acted with the Republican Party, and was now advocating the election of Greeley. Sounding him for his why and wherefore, I was enlightened thuswise:

"I have been charged with seeking an appointment under this Administration, but I never asked it; my friends did apply in my behalf, but it did no good; nobody but broken-legged and one-armed soldiers can get anything. We are going to elect Greeley, Sir, and you'll see the lame ducks and shoulder-straps laid up to take care of themselves; mark that!"

A German "lady," who is about visiting the fatherland, inquired if I would help her dispose of some fancy laces, &c., if she could "get them through" on her return. I referred her to the articles on "Female Smuggler," in your issue of the 10th, but after some consideration she replied:

"Oh, I shan't come back till next Summer, when Greeley will be President, and there will be no trouble then; Gen. Grant's officers are too particular; that's what's the matter now."

This *lady's* family has never been suspected of favoring the Republican Party. C. E. M.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, July 23, 1872.

Up and At It in the Land of Steady Habits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Danbury, Conn., has been written up in the *Tribune* and other papers of the same stripe as strong for Greeley and Brown. Well, they got together some three weeks ago and formed a club, which numbers at the present writing twenty, two of their most prominent members having recanted within the past week.

The Republicans have been very quiet thus far until Friday evening, the 19th inst., when a few got together and formed a Grant and Wilson Club. General notice not having been given, it was not as fully attended as it would have been if properly advertised. Notwithstanding, sixty-two went up to the Secretary's table and caused their names to be appended to the by-laws. Many more are sure to follow. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. David B. Booth; Vice-Presidents, Col. John Tweedy, Col. Henry N. Fanton, Capt. Christian Quien, Capt. Henry Barry, Timothy H. Foster, Esq.; Secretaries, Messrs. Edgar Amsbury, Samuel Tweedy, Peter W. Amber; Treasurer, Mr. Harris L. Crofut; Executive Committee, Messrs. Joel G. Foster, Albert Scott, Chas. H. Hoyt, F. B. Butler, E. M. Jones, Chas. H. Lake, Fred. M. Mead.

Short and spirited addresses were made by the President, Messrs. Tweedy, Fanton and others. The meeting was full of enthusiasm and harmonious throughout, instructing their Executive Committee to make arrangements for a ratification meeting as soon as possible, so as to let the people outside of our town know that, though we have been a little quiet, we are not asleep. The Club have secured the large Military Hall as head-quarters, and they intend to do all they can to secure to Gen. U. S. Grant the same head-quarters for the next four years which he has so well occupied in the last four.

Yours, A.

Grant and Greeley in Wyoming County.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last week, for a day or two, papers were circulated in this town for names to a Grant and Wilson Club, and Friday evening the first meeting was held for organization. The large Court-room was filled, and the greatest enthusiasm was exhibited. The Committee for obtaining names reported that the greatest Republican vote ever polled in this town was 470; that the average for several years past has been 415; that the papers for the Club had been generally but not fully circulated, and that they already contained *four hundred and thirty names*—seventy or eighty more than Greeley received votes in this town when running for office, and the Committee believed the names will be increased till they equal the highest Republican votes. "Where's Greeley?" some one asked, and a big shout followed—more pleasant for Republicans than for soreheads to hear, no doubt.

The Club was formed by the election of S. D. Lewis, President, and of other necessary officers, and rousing off-hand speeches were made by Judge Healey, District-Attorney Farman, and Lawrence Mix, Esq. I have been acquainted with political matters in this town and county for over thirty years, and I think I have never known so great enthusiasm, so early in the canvass, as is exhibited by the Republicans now. The shameful defection of Greeley has aroused them to the most cheering zeal and activity for Grant. With such a start in the canvass, we have little fear of whatever big guns or blunderbusses the Democrats may send against us. And, by the way, I see by large posters that one big gun—Dorsheimer, of Buffalo—is to be here next Thursday, in behalf of Greeley and Brown. If we shall not all be annihilated, you may hear from me again.

WARSAW, Tuesday, July 23, 1872. A. H.

Politics in Dutchess County—An Original Reason for Opposing Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing a statement in Dana's Sewer to the effect that Dutchess County would give the Literary Chopper fully 1,000 majority, I took upon myself the somewhat arduous task of hunting up the Liberal Republicans, and here in Poughkeepsie, which they consider their stronghold, I find but seven. The existing dissatisfaction among Democrats here is widespread, and very little unity or harmony exists between them and the renegade Republicans. The latter fraction or faction don't seem at all proud of their new allies, and exhibit but little enthusiasm over "Tammany's response" to their nomination. On the other hand, many Democrats here refuse to unite with a party whose platform contains so many slivers for their sensitive memories. Here, as well as elsewhere, the Greeleyites have their reasons for not supporting Grant. Some belong to the numerous class of disappointed office-seekers; others blame Grant for last Summer's drouth, and a few for the end of the war. But we have one individual, a vice-president of our "Tanner Club" in 1868, who has perhaps the most original of the many absurd reasons on record. During the excitement of that campaign he caught cold, the result of which was rheumatism. This complaint has stuck to him more or less ever since. He lays it all at Grant's door, and now he refuses to support him for fear of catching the measles or some other complaint out of the reach of Mother Winslow's soothing syrup. We tell him there is no danger of his getting cold this campaign, for we intend to make it about 120 in the shade unless they all crawl back into Chappaqua's cultivated forests. N. R. W.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, July 22, 1872.

THE TURF.

Longfellow and His Ancestors.

As it appears probable, judging from recent occurrences, that Longfellow will be obliged to be withdrawn from the turf, we deem it well to lay before our readers, especially that portion of them interested in the improvement of the equine family of this country, some facts relative to the performances in Europe of this animal's ancestors, and likewise of a few of his half-brothers; so that reading, they may understand, what manner of animal this as yet unproved stallion is likely to be. We now place Longfellow's pedigree in two distinct forms before the American public; as it is known that he is the son of Leamington out of Nantura, we proceed thus:

Leamington, br. h., foaled in 1853; bred by Mr. Halford, England; imported by R. W. Cameron, Esq., of Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., in 1865; got by Faugh-a-Ballagh, dam by Pantaloon; second dam, Daphne, by Laurel; third dam, Maid of Honor, by Champion; fourth dam Euquette, by Orville; fifth dam, Boadicea, by Alexander; sixth dam, Brunette, by Amaranthus; seventh dam, May-Fly, by Matchem; eighth dam, by Ancaster Starling; ninth dam, by Grasshopper; tenth dam, by Sir M. Newton's Arabian; eleventh dam, by Pert; twelfth dam, by St. Martin; thirteenth dam, Sir Edward Hale's Arabian; fourteenth dam, the Oldfield mare.

On the sires' side the pedigree reads as follows: Longfellow, by Leamington, by Faugh-a-Ballagh, by Sir Hercules, by Whalebone, by Waxy, by Pot-8-os, by Eclipse. Faugh-a-Ballagh it will be remembered, was full brother to Irish Birdcatcher. The dams of the foregoing race horses are Eclipse, out of Spiletta, by Regulus; Pot-8-os, out of Sportsmistress, by Sportsman; Waxy, out of Maria, by King Herod; Whalebone, out of Penelope, by Trumpetor; Sir Hercules, out of Iris, by Wanderer; Faugh-a-Ballagh, out of Guiciole, by Bob Booty. Leamington's dam was never named; she was by Pantaloon. Longfellow, out of Nantura, by Counterplot.

PERFORMANCES.

Derby winners.—Eclipse sired Young Eclipse, won 1781; also, Saltram, won 1783; also, Sergeant, won 1784. Pot-8-os sired Waxy, won 1793; also, Champion, won 1800; also, Tyrant won 1802. Waxy sired Pope, won 1809; also, Whalebone, won 1810; also, Blucher, won 1814; Whisker, 1815. Whalebone sired Laodog, won 1826; also, Spaniel, won 1831. Sir Hercules sired Coronation, won 1841. Irish Birdcatcher sired Daniel O'Rourke, won 1852.

Winners of the Oaks.—King Herod sired Bridget, won 1779; also, Faith, won 1781; also, Maid of the Oaks, won 1784. Eclipse sired Annette won 1787. Pot-8-os sired Nightshade, won 1788. Waxy sired Meesic, won 1813; also, Minuet, won 1815; also, Corinne, won 1818. Whalebone sired Caroline, won 1820. Pantaloon sired Gheynee, won 1841. Irish Birdcatcher, sired Songstress, won 1852. Faugh-a-Ballagh sired Fille de L'Air, won 1864. Fille de L'Air was the dam of Raine, won 1872. Winners of the great St. Leger: King Herod, sired Phenomenon, won 1783. Phenomenon, sired Ambidexter won 1790. Pot-8-os, sired Champion, won 1800. Pantaloon, sired Satirist, won 1841. Sir Hercules, sired Faugh-a-Ballagh, won 1844. Irish Birdcatcher, sired The Baron won 1845.—The Baron Stockwell won 1852. Stockwell has been one of the most successful sires in England, counting among his sons such horses as St. Albans, Caller Ou, The Marquis, Lord Lyon, Blair Athol and Achievement. In 1844 Faugh-a-Ballagh won the Cesarewitch, and in 1857 Leamington, then four years, won the Goodwood Stakes, carrying eight stone six pounds; same year won the Chester Cup, and again in 1859 won the Chester Cup.

Taking a year by chance since the date of Leamington's importation, we find that in 1865 his stock bred in the British Isles numbered in that year the following winners:

Newbridge, Feb. 18.—Open steeple chase three miles; Diavolo, 4 years; weight 9 stone 1 pounds.

South Down Hunt, March 27.—Open Hunters stakes, three miles; Coventry, 6 years; weight 11 stone 4 pounds.

Manchester, April 13.—City steeple-chase three and a half miles; Diana, by Cawston or Leamington; aged, weight 12 stone 3 pounds.

Meath and Navon Hunt, May 5.—The Bellinter Cup (handicap,) three miles; Diavolo, 4 years, weight 10 stone.

Salsbury, May 14.—Langliot Stakes, one mile four furlongs; Citron, 3 years; weight 6 stone 11 pounds.

Craydon, June 3.—Welter Cup, three miles four furlongs; Catiline, 4 years; weight 10 stone 7 pounds.

Alexandra Park, June 30.—Trial Stakes, one mile; Haymaker, 3 years; weight 8 stone.

Sutton Park, July 9.—The great Bar Cup handicap, six furlongs; Haymaker, 3 years, weight, 7 stone.

Nottingham, July 23.—The Chesterfield Handicap, one mile and a quarter; Citron, 3 years, weight 6 stone 8 pounds. Same day—The Donington Park Stakes, half a mile; Coup d' Eclat, 3 years; weight 8 stone 4 pounds.

Kingsbury and Hendon, July 23.—The Neasdon Stakes, half a mile; Weatherbreaker, 2 years; weight 8 stone 2 pounds; by Leamington or Carabineer.

Lewes, Aug. 7.—The Welter Cup, (handicap, one mile and a half; Catiline, 4 years; weight 10 stone 3 pounds.

Bedford, Sept. 29.—The Woburn Park Stakes, half a mile; Belle of Warwick, 2 years; weight 8 stone.

Sutton Park, Sept. 29.—One mile; Thankful, 3 years; weight 6 stone 7 pounds.

Leicester, Oct. 1.—Curzon Handicap Plate, three-quarters of a mile; Belle of Warwick, 2 years; weight 7 stone 5 pounds.

Worcester, Oct. 28.—The Visitors' Plate, one mile; Miss Theo; 2 years, weight 5 stone 13 pounds.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.—The Palatine Nursery Handicap Plate, five furlongs; Miss Theo, 2 years; weight 6 stone 8 pounds.

To recapitulate Longfellow's own performances would be wearisome, as they are events of today, but to remind our readers of one of his best qualities is only our duty to them, viz., his undying courage!

Also, to add that, as a general rule, pluck, another name for courage, is just the quality needed by most American race horses. When Longfellow won the Monmouth Cup his antagonist lost the race by fully 250 yards. Now, physically, there is not this difference between Longfellow and Harry Bassett, but in brain and nerve power there is infinitely more. Mark the difference of the two horses. At Long Branch, under equally favorable circumstances, Harry Bassett is passed—it ought not to have been hopelessly so—but no sooner is he passed than his courage dies down. He answers neither to the encouragement of the rein nor to the admonition of the whip or spur, but without a struggle allows the noblest son of the Anglo-Irish Leamington to rush to the front and achieve a victory rarely won by horseflesh. At Saratoga the reverse of all this is manifest to the beholders. There the victory is only wrested from a wounded and almost disabled competitor. The horses started on equal terms, (some state that Longfellow was half a length behind;) let that be as it may, early in the race Longfellow broke a hind plate, the iron turned and bedded itself deeply in the hoof, while from this accident the horse also gave himself an over-reach, but the wounded hero is insensible to pain and presses his flying adversary until he compels him to make the fastest time on record at Saratoga Park. By doing thus, and by coming in only half a length behind, Longfellow displayed in a high degree the noblest qualities of the Anglo-Arabian. This child of the Sunny South has lost none of the bull-dog courage of his English blood, intensified as it is, by the style and dash due to his Irish ancestry. Even should Longfellow entirely recover, it is to be hoped that he shall never again appear upon the turf. His qualities are those most needed in a sire, and as the animals to be bred from should be ripe, not rotten, the coming Spring is none too soon for Longfellow to enter the stud. The habit of keeping first-class race-horses on the turf until they are fairly worn out is one great reason of the early failing of horses in this country; that, combined with the fact that old disabled mares are generally chosen as dams, leaves small hope for the improvement of our ordinary business horses. Longfellow today, after his defeat at Saratoga, is more valuable as a sire even than when he stood the easy victor of the Monmouth Cup, in that he has shown more good qualities under most trying circumstances than victory could at any time develop.

EDWARD S. STOKES.

Will He Be Admitted to Bail?—A Change of Venue Anticipated.

In connection with the application to admit the witnesses for the prosecution in the case of Stokes, now in the House of Detention, to bail, made before Judge Pratt, yesterday, it was incidentally stated on behalf of the people, that the second trial would probably take place in September next.

It is, moreover, reported that, on Monday next, counsel for the prisoner intend to make application in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have him liberated on bail. On the part of the people, and in conformity with precedent, the motion will probably be opposed on the ground that a majority of the jurors on the first trial were in favor of a verdict for the highest grade of crime. In consideration of the fact, also, that over one thousand jurors were exhausted before obtaining a jury to try the case, the prisoner's counsel may be met with a counter-motion to remove the *venue* to some of the adjoining counties—perhaps Sullivan—where it is hoped a jury may be obtained with greater facility than in this.

To the Veterans.

Soldiers desirous of obtaining the benefits of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, referred to in our issue of yesterday, should make application to Rev. W. H. Thomas, office No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 8 New-York City.

THE PAVEMENT CONTRACTS.

Work of the Commissioners Yesterday—Several Claims Disposed of.

The Commissioners of Contracts, Messrs. Judge Josiah Sutherland, Hooper C. Van Voorst and D. R. Jaques, held another public meeting, yesterday afternoon, in the chamber of the Aldermen, for the purpose of continuing their investigations into the manner in which certain Corporation contracts for grading and paving, sewerage and curbing, was performed in various portions of the City. Twenty-six contracts were on the calendar for the day's inquiries, nearly all being contested cases, or those in which something more than mere informality in advertising had been shown. Many of the contracts were what are called special contracts, made by Tweed, without competition, where the work had been previously abandoned. The first case investigated was the contract of John L. Brown, for regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Tenth-avenue, between Manhattan-street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. Dr. John Witherill, contractor in partnership with Mr. Brown, was sworn, and detailed the nature of the work. He said that it was performed under the direction of Superintendent Tracy, of the Croton Aqueduct, the performance of the contract requiring great care, so as not to injure the tunnel bringing the whole water supply to the City. The witness testified to having received $1 95 per cubic yard for filling in this contract, but had never before received more than ninety cents. They contracted to get $3 50 a cubic yard for blasting, having asked $1 more for the risk. The contract was made by Tweed alone, who sent for Brown and asked him what he would do the work for. There was no competition, as far as the witness knew. Mr. Deering, of counsel for the property owners, stated that he could bring at another time the affidavits of several surveyors different entirely from the statements made by the contractor. The Controller is now enjoined by injunction from paying for the work on the ground of fraud. The case was adjourned until Monday.

The next contract investigated was that in the name of Jeremiah Cromwell, for paving with stone blocks Twenty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River. John Eschbach, contractor, of Baltimore, testified that he knew nothing as to the obtaining of the contract. He got it, to give his brother work, from John E. Develin, and no fraud was shown on his part. This case was also adjourned.

Christopher Keyes' contract for curbing, guttering and flagging First-avenue from Sixty-fifth to Eighty-sixth streets, reported upon by the inspector as badly done, was then taken up. Mr. Keyes testified that the work had been done a year before the inspector made his visit, and that the work complained of was not done by him. The contract was marked for further consideration. About $90,000 is the entire amount due on it.

Another contract, performed by the same person, for paving Macdougal-street from Spring to Eighth-street, was passed and signed, there being about $12,000 due on it. The same also had a contract for regulating, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street from Second-avenue to Harlem River, which was reported as badly done.

City Surveyor Fowle testified that the work was well done, but had settled since and been washed away. The contract was marked for further consideration. The entire amount of the contract is $12,000.

J. H. Moore, assignee, was then examined in relation to the construction of sewers in Eighty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and Ninety-first-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, the work amounting to $13,945. It was reported as well done by the Inspector, Mr. Fuerties.

The following contracts were next examined: Michael Noonan, Fourth-avenue sewer, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets; certificate signed. This work was originally let to T. G. O'Brien, but he was restrained by injunction from prosecuting the work on account of its interfering with the railroad tracks. The work was subsequently relet to Mr. Noonan.

Thos. Hayden, Jno. Murphy, assignee, sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vesey streets; passed and certificate signed.

The Commissioners, at 7¾ P. M., decided to adjourn the hearing of the balance of the contracts on calendar until next Monday. Meetings will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, in order, if possible, to dispose of all of the applications before them. The act, chapter 580, provides that the powers of said Commissioners shall continue ninety days from the passage of said act, May 7, 1872. Consequently their labor is to cease on the 16th of August next.

THE INSANE MURDERESS.

Margaret Elliott Who Killed Her Daughter Sent to the Asylum.

It will be remembered that Margaret Elliott, living on the East side of the City, about two weeks ago, in the temporary absence of her husband, strangled their only daughter, a beautiful girl of about fifteen years. The testimony before the Coroner and the verdict of the jury indicated that the mother must have been of unsound mind. She was at the time committed to the Tombs, and after close observation, Dr. Neal-is, the physician of the prison, became satisfied that, beyond all question, the unfortunate mother was not in her right mind. In an official note addressed to the District-Attorney a few days since, the doctor communicated this fact, and thereupon Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan communicated with the Commissioners of Charity, asking them to take charge of the prisoner. The Commissioners assented, and therefore, in obedience to the dictates of humanity, Mr. Sullivan, without awaiting a trial, ordered Mrs. Elliott's transfer to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, whither she has gone.

Roman Catholic Protectory Building in West Chester Destroyed by Fire—No Lives Lost.

The watchman employed at the Roman Catholic Protectory, in the town of West Chester, to guard the buildings of the Male Department, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning discovered a very bright light in one of the upper stories of the building occupied by the Female Department, situated some 500 or 600 feet distant. Suspecting that it was on fire, he immediately gave alarm and started with all the assistance he could muster for the burning edifice, but the doors all being well fastened some time elapsed before admission could be gained; in the mean time the fire spread rapidly. The sisters and children under their charge were aroused from their slumbers and rescued from the building. The sisters and oldest girls carrying the sick and little ones to other buildings of the institution. Many had to escape in their night clothing, and rooms in the boys' building were at once appropriated to their use, and at 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday, they partook of breakfast in the boys' refectory. In response to the fire alarm, the firemen of West Chester, Tremont, West Farms and Morrisania hastened to the scene of conflagration, but their services proved of no avail, and in a very short time the entire building, which was built of brick, five stories high, was a heap of ruins. It was completed in November, 1869, at a cost, including fixtures and furniture, of $170,000, of which sum $120,000 is covered by insurance in some of the City companies. There were about 500 girls, besides domestics, nurses and others in the building when the fire occurred, and had it not been for its timely discovery several hundred lives would probably have been lost.

At 1 o'clock Rev. Father Quinn, of St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, and a large number of other priests left this City for the Protectory, in order to provide aid for the sufferers.

It is believed that a collection will be taken up next Sunday in all the Catholic Churches for the purpose of building a new Protectory.

The Great Fire in Jersey City.

The loss to the Erie Railway by the fire is estimated by Mr. Blackburn, the general superintendent of the repair shops, at $1,156,000, divided as follows: Buildings, $150,000; twenty-four locomotives, $192,000; machinery, $800,000; belting, lumber, and other stores, $5,000, and the books and papers in the offices, comprising all the drawings of engines, machinery, &c., accumulated since the road has been in operation, about $9,000. In addition to this about $10,000 worth of the tools belonging to the workmen were wholly destroyed. An insurance amounting to about two-thirds of the value of the property lost by the company was effected only a few months ago. All the repair work which can be removed will be transferred by the company to Port Jervis. As the wheel-house is not injured, the work of repairing wheels and making some other alterations will still be carried on at Jersey City. About 550 workmen are thrown out of employment by the fire, and as many of them have no resources except those afforded by their labor from day to day, much suffering will undoubtedly ensue. Nearly all of them, machinists as well as carpenters, lost their tools, which were insured in but few cases. Of the locomotives destroyed, six were passenger engines, mostly first-class and nearly new. These were engines No. 105, No. 327, No. 20 and No. 187, belonging to the Erie Railway, and the Northern Railroad engines Englewood, No. 5, and Dedrer, No. 3. Most of the machinery is totally ruined, but the boilers of the engines, the large planers and the great steam-hammer, it is thought, can yet be rendered serviceable. During the progress of the fire it was feared that the flames would reach the long house, and many engines were run out of it, while the others were hitched together and placed under full steam, so that they could be got out in a moment. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery. The yard was encircled by a high and close board fence, the gates in which were securely fastened. Three watchmen were in the yard, and the entrance to the main building was securely locked, as were the doors and windows of the carpenter's shop where the fire broke out. One of the watchmen visited the shop, it is said, only ten minutes before the alarm and found all secure.

There was no fire within sixty feet of the carpenter's shop, and smoking was never permitted in it. No engine in the yard had been fired up for two days, except a small engine used on the turn-table, which was then at the other end of the yard.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Claims Presented and Laid Over—Accounts Examined and Passed—Bills Laid Over.

The Board of Audit met yesterday afternoon. The following claims, presented for the first time, were laid over under the rule:

The New-York Printing Company—Three bills, covering months of August, September and October, 1871	$1,415 00
Thomas Brown—For gas-fixtures	921 96
Boller & Coy—Bill Sept. 16, 1871, furniture	2,255 30
Christian Uhl—Labor and materials	373 50
Irish American—Jan. 14, 1871, advertising proceedings of Common Council, 13,440 lines, at 25 cents per line	3,360 00

The following claims having been presented at previous meetings and duly examined, were declared audited:

C. H. Tucker & Son, mason-work	105 40
Law & Shapter, mason-work	343 50
R. Ennever, plumbing, $481 23, and minor claims, making a total of	1,129 41
John H. Strahan, for services as counsel and attorney for the Department of Finance during months of September, October, November and December, 1871	3,250 00
Bauendahl & Co., blue cloth	3,132 50
Toch Bros., paints, oils, &c.	569 94
Other minor claims, making a total of	3,806 26
J. R. Van Buskirk, for Assistant Examiner to Department of Finance, from June 14 to July 24 inst., 86½ hours	86 50
P. Phillips, cleaning and repairing stoves	1,041 64
Other minor claims, making a total of	1,113 93
Charles Bauch for services as foreman of janitors in New County Court-house from Sept. 1, 1871, to Sept. 20	66 66
Metropolitan Gas-light Company, several bills for gas supplied to City Departments	3,840 69
A. J. Vanderpoel, for services as attorney and counsel to the Police Department, from July 1, 1871 to Jan. 1, 1872	2,000 00
A. J. Vanderpoel, for services as attorney and counsel to the Board of Health, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	1,600 00
Clerks of the Bureau of Elections:	
James S. Turner, clerk	1,208 33
Patrick McMullen, clerk	1,208 33
Wm. H. Bloom, clerk	666 68
John H. Price, clerk	166 68
Michael T. Daly, clerk	458 34
Edgar Brower, messenger	500 00
New-York School Journal	45 30
Irish World	756 10
Jewish Messenger	1,399 60
Metropolitan Record	12,488 47
New-York Freeman's Journal	837 23
Scottish-American Journal	1,233 60
New-York Atlas	8,536 35
Jewish Times	1,986 30
Sunday Times & Noah's Weekly Messenger	7,725 00
Total	$34,999 87

The following newspaper claims were reported upon by the examiner as not just, and recommended by him to be disallowed; but, upon two proprietors of papers in the list, who were present, protesting against the disallowment—one on the ground that he had not been applied to to show the authority under which he acted, and the other that such decision would be premature—they were, upon motion of Commissioner Van Nort, laid over:

New-York Programme	$105 00
The Corner-Stone	346 95
Irish Republic	686 40
The Banner of Liberty	7,778 00
New-York Mercantile Journal	48 75
Heart and Hand	480 00
Irish Democrat	29,993 00

The Board then adjourned.

New Decision by Secretary Boutwell.

The following letter has just been received by Collector Arthur from Secretary Boutwell:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1872.

SIR: The question has been presented to the Department whether, under the second section of the act approved June 6, 1872, which provides for ten per cent. reduction of duty on all manufactures wholly or in part of wool or hair, of the alpaca and other like animals, worsted goods are to be entitled to the benefits of this reduction.

The Department's decision is to consider, for the purpose of this act, worsted goods as manufactures of wool, and to allow worsted goods the benefits of said reduction.

This information is communicated to you in advance of the law going into effect, for the benefit of the numerous importers who have applied for its decision in regard thereto.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.
Col. ARTHUR, Collector of Customs, New-York.

A New French Jewish Congregation.

A meeting of Elsacian and Lorraine Israelites was held at No. 348 Seventh-avenue, a few days since, for the purpose of taking action to form a Jewish congregation, to be composed exclusively of French Elsacians and Lorraines. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. A. Wendenschlag President, and Jos. Strauss Secretary, and the sum of $800 was subscribed toward a fund for the object in view. A general meeting on the subject is to be held on the 4th of next month.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½—Calendar called at 12 M.—4, Paine et al. vs. Fielder; 30, The People, &c., vs. Brennan; Green, Controller, &c.; 40, Thompson et al. vs. Patterson; 53, Houghtaling vs. Board of Apportionment; 84, Halloway vs. Stephens; 120, Beers vs. Hovey et al.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 25.

By Judge Larremore.

James Duncan *vs.* James W. Johnson; application granted.

Maria Koehler *vs.* Charles Koehler; affidavit insufficient.

A. T. Lydacker *vs.* J. Lydacker; reference ordered.

Charles Rosenberg *vs.* Simon Lightstone; injunction dissolved.

M. Stevenson *vs.* W. Stevenson; service not made within jurisdiction of the Court.

O. O. Vredenberg *vs.* H. Vredenberg; divorce granted.

J. E. Weir *vs.* A. Tarly; judgment ordered.

T. G. Woodward *vs.* G. J. Stearns; see memorandum with clerk.

R. M. Gomes *vs.* J. A. Kamping; see memorandum with Clerk.

Thomas Stillman *vs.* J. P. Drake; petition dismissed.

Selah Hiler *vs.* B. J. Stokes; additional allowance granted.

William S. Fogg *vs.* A. J. Allen; order to pay.

William M. Pennayer *vs.* Western Union Telegraph Company; commission granted.

Altmar Spachman *vs.* Catharine Spachman; reference ordered.

Henry A. Warren *vs.* Virginia Susan Warren; divorce granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING AND UNDERVALUATION—INFORMER'S SHARE.

This is a proceeding by rival claimants to recover the informer's share of moneys paid into the United States Court in settlement of a suit under the Customs laws. It appears that in March, 1871, the store of Smith & Beare, importers, at Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-street, was siezed by Col. Howe's special agents. The books and papers of the firm were examined, and goods of the value of $9,000 were siezed and taken to the Custom-house. Col. Howe's agents claimed to be the informers, and filed a claim for the informer's share in the value of the goods. In May, a Mr. Sisson was arrested by the special agents, being suspected to have been concerned with Smith & Beare in the transactions. Sisson gave the agents certain information, which he claimed was the cause of the recovery of the money, afterward received on compromise. Suit was then brought against Beare for $100,000, the supposed value of the goods supposed to have been smuggled by the house. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $50,000, and was also arrested criminally and held to bail in $15,000. While the proceedings were pending, Smith & Beare proposed settlement, and offered to pay $14,000 if the Government would stop all proceedings. The offer was accepted by the United States District-Attorney, under the advise of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and the money was paid into Court in November last. Sisson then filed a claim as informer, and petitioned to the Court to be declared such, and entitled to the informer's share, which was $3,500. Col. Howe's agents also claimed it, and Judge Blatchford referred the case to Commissioner Osborn to take testimony and report who was entitled to the informer's share. The Commissioner filed his report in April, reporting in favor of the Special Agents. Sisson's counsel filed exceptions to the Commissioner's report and the case came on for argument on the exceptions. It was claimed by Col. Howe's counsel that, assuming Sisson's information to have been important, Sisson being under arrest when he gave the information, was thereby disqualified and could not be adjudged the informer. It was claimed by the other side that the only question under the statute was who gave the information that led to the recovery, and that if it was Sisson's that led to the payment of the money he was entitled to the informer's share, even if he was under arrest at the time, which was denied. After lengthy argument Judge Blatchford decided that the Commissioner had erred on the law, and that Sisson was entitled to share equally with Col. Howe's Agency. Mr. Stanley, Col. Howe's counsel, then took out a writ of error to the United States Circuit Court, but before argument it was amicably adjusted between Mr. Sisson and the special agents, and orders for the discontinuance of the appeal were filed in the United States Circuit Court this week.

M. M. Budlong, counsel for Sisson; Stanley & Brown counsel for Col. Howe.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Gross.

CONSTABLE'S FEES.

Jonathan Odell et al. vs. Peter V. Winters et al.—This case involves the right of a constable or marshal, levying under execution, to charge the cost of keeping a man in charge in addition to the fees allowed by statute. About the 20th of November last Marshal McCabe made a levy on the defendants' property under an execution in favor of plaintiffs for $431, placing a man in charge of the property. In consequence of an injunction from the United States Court, the property remained under levy until the 17th of June last, when the injunction was removed and the amount of the execution, with interest, paid to plaintiffs' attorney. The Marshal was then directed to return the execution on receiving from defendants the amount of his fees. Defendants tendered to the Marshal the statutory fees, which they claimed would amount to between $15 and $16, but the Marshal refused, claiming per diem compensation for the man who had been in charge of the property, and threatened to sell the property unless the amount was paid. The matter was brought before the Court on an order to show cause, and Judge Gross held that the Marshal could not recover pay for the man in charge, but only the statutory fees, amounting to $15 93, and ordered a return of the execution to be made on the payment of that amount.

N. A. Chedsey for the Marshal; Lawrence & Waehner for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 25.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.115⅛	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.115
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.115¼	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.112⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.115⅛	25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,n.114⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Pacific Mail..... 76⅛	600 Erie Railway..... 51⅜
200 do.....c. 76⅛	100 do.....c. 51⅜
1400 do..... 76⅛	100 do..... 51⅜
1000 do..... 76⅛	600 do..... 51⅜
300 do.....b3. 76⅜	300 do..... 51⅜
500 do.....s3. 76⅜	1500 do..... 51⅜
1100 do.....b3. 77	300 do.....c. 51⅜
300 do..... 77	700 do..... 51⅜
500 N. Y. C. & H....b3. 98¼	100 do..... 51⅜
100 do..... 98	600 do..... 51⅜
300 Erie Railway..... 51	500 do.....c. 51⅜
900 do..... 51⅛	100 Union Pacific..b3. 37¼
900 do..... 51⅛	200 North-western R. 74¼
100 do..... 51⅛	600 do.....b3. 74½
400 do..... 51⅛	600 Boston, H. & E..... 7⅛
1500 do..... 51⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 29¾	5 Bk. of Commonw. 85
	10 Cen. Nat. Bank...100½
1,000 do..... 29¾	25 Fourth Nat Bk...111
5,000 do..... 29¾	100 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 74
1,000 do..... 29	100 U. S. Ex....bet. c. 88¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old..c. 73¾	200 N.Y.C.& H.b. c.s3. 98
4,000 Texas 10s, 1910.. 88	100 Erie Railway..b3. 51⅜
10,000 Missouri 6s.... 94⅛	100 do..bet. c.b3. 51⅜
10,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 89⅞	500 do..... 51⅜
7,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 82	100 do.....c. 51⅜
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 87⅛	400 do..... 51⅜
500 Ill. Cen. Bonds.104	500 do..... 51⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.100	500 do..... 51⅜
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 79¼	700 do..... 51⅜
5,000 B., H.& E 1st s3. 42⅜	200 do..... 51⅜
5,000 C., C.,C. & I.1st.102⅜	100 do..... 51⅜
15 Phoenix Bank....101	200 do.....s3. 51⅜
10 Continental Bank. 91¼	800 do..... 51⅜
75 L. S. & Mich. So.. 92⅛	400 do.....s3. 51⅜
10 do..... 92⅛	800 do..... 51⅜
100 Pacific Mail..... 76⅛	1200 do..... 51⅜
100 do..bet. c.b3. 77	200 do.....b3. 51⅜
100 do..... 77	300 do..... 51⅜
600 do.....s3. 76⅛	300 do..... 51⅜
700 do..... 76⅜	300 do..... 51⅜
200 do.....s3. 76⅜	200 do.....s3. 51⅜
100 do..... 76⅛	100 do..... 51⅜
200 do..... 76⅛	100 do..... 51⅜
600 do..... 77	100 do.....s3. 51⅜
300 do..... 76⅜	10 Erie R. Preferred. 74½
100 do.....b3. 76⅜	400 Union Pac. R.b.c. 37¼
300 do.....s3. 76⅜	300 Panama R.R. c.b3.119
200 do..... 76⅛	300 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 74½
300 do..... 76⅛	300 do.....s3. 74¾
100 do..... 76⅜	19 N. J. Central R...107⅞
900 do..... 76⅜	400 Chic. & R. I..b. c.111¾
2500 do..... 76⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. bet. call....b15. 79
1000 do.....s3. 76⅜	100 Bos., H. & E. R... 7⅛
200 do..... 76⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref... 58
200 do..... 76⅜	10 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 91⅛
100 do.....b3. 76⅜	900 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 76⅜
700 do..... 76⅜	100 Col., C. & I. C.b.c. 35⅛
100 do..... 76⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s R, '81..115⅛	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C...s5.112⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.114⅜	10,000 do.....s3.112⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅛	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114⅜
10,000 do.....115⅛	10,000 do.....114⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '81.113⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

300 Pacific Mail..... 76⅜	100 N. Y. C.& Hud.s3. 98
1800 do..... 76⅜	100 C. C. & I. C. R.... 35⅛
800 do.....s3. 76⅜	100 do.....b5. 35⅜
200 do..... 76⅜	100 Erie Railroad.... 51⅜
500 do..... 76⅜	100 do..... 51⅜
1000 do..... 76⅜	500 do..... 51⅜
100 do.....s3. 76	100 do.....s3. 51⅜
1400 do..... 76	100 Lake Shore R..... 92⅛
400 do..... 76⅜	150 Dub. & Sioux City. 60⅜
1300 do..... 76	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 46
600 do.....s3. 76	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$13,000 Tenn. 6s. new. 73¾	300 Erie R....b. c. b3. 51⅜
4,000 N.C. 6s, Sp.Tax. 15⅜	500 do..... 51⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 89¾	900 do.....b3. 51⅜
6,000 Un.Pac. 7s, L.G. 81⅞	200 do..... 51⅜
500 C.&N.W.Int.bs.100	1000 do..... 51⅜
6,000 L.S.Con. R. bs.100⅜	12 Erie R. Pref..b. c. 72
25 Fourth Nat. Bk...111¼	500 L. S. & M. So..b c. 92⅛
30 Adams Express.... 98	500 L.S.&M.S.Scp.b.c. 92⅜
100 Pacific M. S. S. Co. 76	100 Panama Railroad.118⅜
100 do..bet. call. 76	200 Ch. & N. W.R. b c. 74⅜
600 do..... 75⅜	600 do.....s30. 74⅜
1200 do..... 76	700 do.....b60. 74⅜
100 do..... 76⅛	400 do..... 74⅜
500 do..... 76⅛	200 do..... 74⅜
1100 do..... 76	1100 do..... 74⅜
200 do.....b3. 76⅜	200 do.....s3. 74⅜
500 do.....b3. 76	1000 do..... 74⅜
200 do..... 75⅜	300 do..... 74⅜
400 do..... 75⅜	600 do..... 74⅜
200 do..... 76⅛	100 M. & St. P..b.c.s3. 56¼
100 do..... 76⅜	300 Ch. & R. I..b.c.s60.111⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Riv. R..b. c. b10. 98	300 do.....b3.111⅜
300 do..... 98⅛	100 Tol., Wab. & W... 76⅜
100 W. Un. Tel.b.c.b3. 75⅜	100 Del., Lack. & W..105⅛
300 do..... 75⅜	300 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 46
200 do..... 75⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 74⅜
1000 do.....s3. 75⅜	100 N. J. Southern R. 25
100 Michigan Cen. R...116¼	100 Col. C. & I. C..b.c. 35⅜

THURSDAY, July 25—P. M.

The Bank of England made no alteration in its discount rate today, and it remains three and a half (3½) ₱ cent. Gold was unaffected here, and ruled 114⅛@114⅛ all day, with loans at 2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying, and free of interest. This being the day for the Treasury sale of Gold, bids were received for $4,845,000, at prices from 114.12½ to 114.60. The awards were $1,000,000, from 114.60 down to 114.43.

Exchange is again easier for Demand bills, say 110½@110⅝ for prime Sterling. Sixty-day bills are drawn at 109⅝, and the business is but moderate. As much as 110⅝ was bid for a large amount of Cable transfer, but we do not learn that it was secured. The object is thought to be, to make immediate deposits in London, to accompany subscriptions to the French Loan. The little that was done in Cables in the usual way of business was arranged at 110⅞. The steamer today took out $885,000 Specie, including $161,000 Silver. We fell into an error about yesterday's shipment, which should have been reported $525,000, all Gold Coin.

The earlier issues of Five-twenties are an eighth to a quarter higher than yesterday, and the other issues of the Public Funds are firm. Old 1865s are 116⅛ bid, new 1865s are 114⅜@114⅜, and 1867s still 115⅛@115⅛, with sales at each price. Currency Sixes are an eighth better, with transactions at 114⅛.

The fire at the Erie Company's repair-shops last night caused palpable damages, but they seem to have been overestimated. This afternoon's estimates, we understand, hardly exceed $500,000, with pretty full insurance. The stock has been lower all day in London as well as here; but the first price this morning, 51, was the lowest of the day. At the close, with what seems to be a better understanding of the damage, the price is the best of the day, 52@52⅛. The sales, starting at 51, reached 51⅜, and reacted to 51⅛@51½ several times before 2 P. M.; after which the market stiffened, and the range was 51⅞@52⅛@52⅛. Erie Preferred was at one time offered at 73, but recovered to 74 bid, 76 asked. Pacific Mail was the most lively stock, though without any special item of news; the sales opened at 76⅛, rose four or five times to 77, (what was yesterday's last figure,) fell to 75⅞, and left off as it began, at 76⅛. Panama sold steadily at 119@118⅞. The speculation in North-western received additional strength in the afternoon, and carried the stock from 74⅜@74⅛ up to 75⅛. Besides these three stocks nothing was active. The market is steady, and that is all. The sales have been: Western Union, 75⅜@75⅛@75⅜; New-York Central, 98⅛@98@98⅛; Lake Shore, 92⅛, the Scrip 92⅛; Rock Island, 111⅜@111⅛; St. Paul, 56⅛; St. Paul Preferred, 79⅛; Ohios, 46; Union Pacific, 37⅛, and C., C., and I. C., 35⅛@35⅛@35⅛; all with a light business. The investment shares were firm, with moderate sales.

State Bonds were about steady. Tennessees sold a quarter better at 73⅛, and South Carolinas, new, (January and July,) are about a half lower. Central Pacific Bonds are steady at 101⅞@102, and Union Pacific Gold Bonds a quarter lower—89⅛ bid, with sales at 89⅞.

Money reversed the order of the past few days, and was higher in the afternoon—2½ ₱ cent. in the morning, and 3 later, being the rates for call loans. Stocks lent about 2 ₱ cent. interest, and Erie cost 1-32@3-64 for the day's use until the active demand was filled, when it lent free of interest.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 25.

Gold receipts	$1,507,955 19
Gold payments	228,568 47
Gold balance	39,767,717 92
Currency receipts	282,206 41
Currency payments	314,163 95
Currency balance	8,205,102 53
Customs	435,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81.....115⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....114⅜
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81.....117⅜	5-20 coup., '67.....115⅜
5-20 reg., '62.....115⅜	5-20 coup., '68.....115
5-20 coup., '62.....115⅜	10-40 reg.....111⅜
5-20 coup., '64.....115⅜	10-40 coup.....112⅜
5-20 reg., '65.....115⅜	5-20 coup., '81.....113⅜
5-20 coup., '65.....115⅜	6s Currency.....114⅜

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old.....73	Conn. 6s.....99⅜
Tenn. 6s, new.....73	R. I. 6s.....100
Va. 6s, old.....44	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&N.O. 42
Va. 6s, new.....50	Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv. 42
Va. 6s, Cons. bds.....50⅛	Texas 10s of 1876.....87⅜
Va. 6s, Def.....15⅛	Ohio 6s of 1886.....102⅛
Ga. 7s, new.....88	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879.....98
N. C. 6s, old.....33¾	Mich. 6s, 1873.....95
N. C. Bds. to N. C. R. R. Co.....40	Mich. 6s, 1878.....95
N. C. F'g act, 1866.....25	Mich. 6s, 1883.....95
N. C. new.....21¼	Mich. 7s, 1878.....100
N. C. special tax.....15	N. Y. reg. B'y L.....106
N. C. 6s.....56	N. Y. coup. B'y L.....108⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 29	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'74.105⅛
Mo. 6s.....94¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'75.105⅛
La. 8s of 1910.....74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.'78.106
Cal. 7s.....111	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.'74.100

We compile from Report No. 9 of the Series of 1871–72 of the Bureau of Statistics, the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the first three-quarters of the late Fiscal Year—July 1, 1871, to March 31, 1872:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—NINE MONTHS.

Imported goods in gross		$438,240,411
Re-exported to other markets		11,014,827
Total, as for United States markets		$427,225,584
In bond June 30, 1871	$68,324,669	
In bond March 31, 1872	78,100,147—	9,775,478
Total taken for consumption		$417,450,406
Exports American produce, Gold value		331,447,248
Trade balance, July 1 to March 31		$86,003,158
Exported in domestic specie	$35,225,994	
Exported in foreign specie	5,631,615	
Together	$40,857,609	
Less foreign, imported	8,993,063	
Net outgo of specie		31,864,546
Apparent balance against United States		$54,138,612

COMPARISON WITH CORRESPONDING MONTHS, 1871.

	July 1 to March 31,'72.	July 1 to March 31,'71.
Goods for consumption	$417,450,406	$354,181,809
Produce exported	331,447,248	320,050,258
Regular trade balance	$86,003,158	$34,131,551
Net specie outgo	31,864,546	49,595,465
Apparent balance	$54,138,612	*$15,463,914

* In favor of United States.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174	June	$30,609,828
February	38,028,442	July 6	6,085,229
March	38,927,070	July 13	6,565,496
April	46,380,319	July 20	7,221,202
May	42,483,217		
Total since Jan. 1			$251,937,983
Same time last year			216,558,832
Increase since last year			$35,379,151

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,951,004	June	$20,091,560
February	17,915,069	July 3	4,472,957
March	16,539,019	July 10	3,965,813
April	17,089,784	July 17	4,913,437
May	15,880,947		
Total since Jan. 1			$119,919,590
Same time last year			127,339,747
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,420,157
Gold, July 20, 1872			114⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, July 22, 1871			111⅝ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,540,362	June	$12,538,202
February	972,657	July 6	2,624,812
March	2,713,604	July 13	4,882,534
April	4,490,518	July 20	4,641,026
May	14,850,566		
Total since Jan. 1			$49,254,281
Same time last year			49,833,758
Decrease since Jan. 1			$579,477

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	....
City 6s, New	101⅜	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	59
Reading	117	117
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅜
Catawissa Preferred	45⅛	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27⅜
Northern Central	39⅛	39½
Lehigh Navigation	43⅛	43⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅞	93⅛

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on the 1st of August.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, due May 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of Jamison, Smith & Cotting.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1878. Principal and interest guaranteed by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

For sale by

HOWARD, LAPSLEY & Co.,
NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

The Controller Thanks the City Banks for Sustaining the Credit of the City.

The following is a copy of a communication forwarded by Controller Green to F. D. Tappen, Esq., President of the Gallatin National Bank:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 24, 1872.

F. D. Tappen, Esq., President Gallatin National Bank:

DEAR SIR: Immediately on entering upon the duties of the office of Controller of the City, it was apparent that the Finance Department was greatly embarrassed for want of money to pay the current salaries and wages of all classes of the employes of the City, including teachers, police, firemen, mechanics and laborers, and to meet the rapidly accumulating claims upon the Treasury. Advances of money were asked of several moneyed institutions to relieve the pressing necessities of the Department and to sustain the credit of the City. The following banks through their officers promptly came to the aid of the City, thus rendering a most important public service.

Gallatin National Bank—F. D. Tappen, President; A. H. Stevens, Cashier. Chemical National Bank—Jno. Q. Jones, President; G. W. Williams, Cashier. City National Bank—Moses Taylor, President; B. Cartwright, Cashier. Metropolitan National Bank—Jno. E. Williams, President; Geo. J. Seney, Cashier. Park National Bank—W. K. Kitchen, President; J. L. Worth, Cashier. Central National Bank—W. A. Wheelock, President; C. F. Coles, Cashier. Commonwealth National Bank—Geo. Ellis, President; E. J. Heustis, Cashier. Fourth National Bank—P. C. Calhoun, President; A. Lane, Cashier. Third National Bank—J. F. D. Lanin, President; C. A. Jordan, Cashier.

I beg to tender you, as Chairman of the Committee of these Banks, organized for the purpose of facilitating the necessary advances to the City, and through you to these institutions and their officers, my most appreciative acknowledgments of the prompt and generous aid rendered by them at a time when, owing to the then confused condition of the affairs of the City, their proffers of assistance were most timely and important to the public interests.

I am, with great respect, yours very truly,
(Signed) ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 25, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	10	Beef, pks.	100
Cotton, bales	217	Pork, pkg.	68
Copper, bbls.	32	Cut-meats, pks.	193
Eggs, bbls.	767	Lard, pks.	357
Flour, bbls.	6,168	Butter, pks.	1,943
Meal, bbls.	400	Tallow, pks.	453
Wheat, bushels	185,901	Grease, pks.	65
Corn, bushels	419,713	Cheese, pks.	25,430
Oats, bushels	172,816	Spelter, pieces	565
Malt, bushels	69,700	Starch, pks.	2,500
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, hhds.	112
Hides, No.	49	Tobacco, pks.	327
Leather, sides	15,151	Whisky, bbls.	843
Lubricating Oil, bbls.	44	Wool, bales	458
English Oil, bbls.	50	Spirits Turp., bbls.	57
Oil, bbls.	18	Resin, bbls.	1,283
Lard-oil, bbls.	15	Pitch, bbls.	37

COFFEE—Rio has been held firmly, but has been inactive today. The stock in first hands this morning was estimated at 109,453 bags here, and 32,888 bags at the outports, with 64,400 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. In other kinds, a light trade has been reported, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. summing up the recent movements thus: 7,000 mats Java, ex-Scharnhorst, sold for consumption on private terms; 738 mats Maracaibo, 220 mats Porto Rico, 143 mats Jamaica, 87 mats Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands today was estimated at 58,355 bags and 70,536 mats. We quote: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15¼c.@15¾c.; fair, 16¼c.@17c.; good, 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 15¼c.@18¼c., gold; Java, at 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Native Ceylon, 17c.@18¼c.; Jamaica, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18¼c.; Savanilla, 17c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@18¾c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The day's business for early delivery has been limited, having been confined to 565 bales to spinners, on the basis of previous quotations, the market showing no material alteration. Some 7,000 bales which have been in negotiation for some days for export, have been closed and the trade formally made public today, (including, it was said, 1,000 bales for prompt delivery, and 6,000 bales, chiefly August contracts,) at equal to about current figures. For forward delivery the transactions show an active market at rather steadier prices, with sales reported of 27,600 bales, (7,100 bales last evening and 20,500 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 100 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c.; 700 bales at 21c., 800 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20⅞c., 300 bales at 20 11-16c.; September, 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 300 at 20 13-16c., 800 bales at 20⅝c., 700 bales at 20 11-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 1,000 bales at 20 11-16c.; October, 100 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales 19 9-16c., 600 bales at 19¾c., 400 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 300 bales at 18¾c.; December, 100 bales at 18¾c. And today for August, 100 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 400 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 15-16c.; September, 200 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 600 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20 7-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 300 bales at 20 7-16c., 600 bales at 20⅝c., 1,300 bales at 20⅝c., 800 bales at 20 9-16c., 400 bales at 20⅝c., 600 bales at 20c., 500 bales at 20 9-16c., 1,100 bales at 20⅝c., 400 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20⅝c., 600 bales at 20⅝c., 300 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 400 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 400 bales at 20 11-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 13-16c., 600 bales at 20⅝c.; October, 200 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19 5-16c., 600 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 800 bales at 19 9-16c.; November, 300 bales at 18¾c., 1,600 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c.; December, 400 bales at 18¾c., 1,900 bales at 18¾c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the Bulletin were as follows: August, 20.67c.; September, 20.59c.; October, 19.43c.; November, 18.84c.; December, 18.71c. The receipts at this port today were 217 bales, including 216 bales from Galveston, 1 bale per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 484 bales, and thus far this week 2,805 bales, against 1,935 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,669,939 bales, against 3,922,983 bales in 1870–71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16¾	16¾
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21¼	21¼
Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜

EGGS—There has been a fair average trade noted in the more desirable marks, of fresh receipts, at rather stronger prices. We quote the range from 16c.@22c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main business having been in fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 19c.@21c., and in Western at from 17c.@19c., with Jersey quoted at 21c.@22c., and Canada at 18c.@19c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand at about former rates, mostly in a jobbing way for home use, but to a limited extent for export. Sales have been made since our last of 11,650 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 65; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 80, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 80@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 40@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 75@5 85
Superfine State and Western	5 20@5 65
Extra State	6 40@7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 40@7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@6 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 25@6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 50@11 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $5 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour continues very quiet at $6 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in demand and firm at from $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine; sales, 440 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in good request, mostly for export, at a further improvement of about a cent a bushel on a less urgent offering of stock, the market closing in favor of sellers. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after at steadier prices, mainly for milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels at $1 50@$1 51 for good to choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 49@$1 49½, chiefly at $1 49, for No. 2 do.; $1 48 for choice No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 45@$1 46, chiefly at $1 46, for No. 2 Chicago Spring afloat; $1 60@$1 68½ for Red and Amber Western, (Winter;) $1 75@$1 77 for small lots of new Amber, Virginia and Tennessee; $1 75 for good White Western, (a boat-load,) to arrive.... Corn has been more active, and desirable lots have been quoted firm. The demand has been mainly for shipment, though the home trade call has been fair, and some speculative inquiry has been noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 247,000 bushels at 58c.@61c., for ordinary to strictly choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 59c.@60½c. for fair to choice steamer, afloat, and 61½c.@62c. for sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 61½c.@61¾c. for prime; 62c.@62½c. for high Mixed, and 62½c.@63c. for Yellow Western; 68c.@70c. for White Western, and 52½c.@57½c.@58½c. for damaged.... Rye has been in better request, mostly for export, at rather stronger prices, with sales reported of 24,000 bushels Western, in store, at 70½c.@71c. ₱ bushel.... Nothing new in Barley.... Barley-malt in demand and firm; 12,000 bushels prime four-rowed State sold at $1 25.... Oats have been fairly active and rather dearer. The demand has been mostly for trade purposes and for the better grades of stock, chiefly for Mixed Western and White do. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 43¾c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 42c. for do., in store; 41½c.@48c. for ordinary to very choice White Western; 44c. for prime Mixed State.

HIDES—Supplies are increasing, on a limited trade, with values quoted weak and irregular in most instances. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 28c.@28½c.; Buenos Ayres, 26@30 lbs., 27c.@28c.; Entre Rios, 21@24 lbs., 28c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@24c.; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 27½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 27c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 25c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Central America, 18@21 lbs., 22c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 20c.@21c., as they run; Texas, 20@25 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; Western, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Southern, 14@16 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 17c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 40@45 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; California, 46@50 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c., currency, selected. *Upper-leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27½c.@28½c., gold, selected. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@18c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold.

MOLASSES—There has been an extensive trade reported since our last in foreign for boiling purposes, embracing some 1,650 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, within the range of 30c.@33c. ₱ gallon. The transactions otherwise have been moderate, having been confined to 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 78c.@82c.; 140 bbls. low grades do., at auction, at 44c.@49c., and 55 hhds. St. Croix, also at auction, at 44c. ₱ gallon. The stock in first hands, as reported today, embraced 3,635 hhds. Cuba, 4,752 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,783 hhds. English Islands. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 32½c.@60c.; Cuba, 29c.@37½c.; English Islands, 30c.@42½c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@85c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted strong and buoyant, on limited offerings and a fair demand, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Strained, deliverable in August, at $3 25, with $3 15@$3 20 given as the quotations for prompt delivery; 565 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$6 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet at unchanged rates.... Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 57½c.@58c. ₱ gallon, on sales of 220 bbls., in lots.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been slow of sale on the reduced basis of 12½c., in bulk.... Refined has been weak and irregular, with freer offerings noted. The demand has been less active. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 6,000 bbls., July deliveries, at 22½c. At Philadelphia the market was dull and weak, on the basis of 22c.@22½c. for prompt, and 22¾c. for August delivery.... Refined, in cases, dull at about 28c. Naphtha, 14½c.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market favors sellers, who have been less urgent in their offerings of stock, while the demand has been more satisfactory. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$13 87½ for new Western Mess; $14 for small lots of do.; $13 for old do.; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been more active, and at higher and buoyant rates, with sales reported of 3,250 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $13 80@$14, closing at $14.... City-dressed Hogs have been in limited stock and good demand at from 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats have been in fair request at from 11c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 7c.@7¼c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 345 pks., within the range. Also, 10,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7c. ₱ lb.... Bacon has been in good request and buoyant in price, with sales reported since our last of 1,150 boxes at 8½c.@8¾c. for Short Clear; 7½c.@7¾c. for Long Clear, (including 500 boxes Lockitt's curing, averaging 55 lbs., at the latter rate,) and 7c.@7½c. for Short Rib.... Lard has been in reduced supply and held with a fair show of confidence, though the dealings for early delivery, particularly in Western product, have been comparatively light. Sales have been reported of 700 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for Western Steam; 8¾c. for New; 8¾c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 8c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry was fair, but the bids have not been satisfactory to holders, and business has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. prime Western steam, seller July, at 9⅛c., and 500 tcs. do., seller August, at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.... There has been a fair jobbing demand noted for Beef within the previous range of from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales 240 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $17@$18 for Prime Mess; $18@$20 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 150 tcs.... Beef Hams quiet at $20@$24 50 as the extremes.... Butter and Cheese have been held with firmness, on light offerings of the more desirable grades of stock, within our previous range. The demand has been fair for prime to choice lots of Butter, and active for fine and extra fine lots of Cheese.

SUGARS—The demand for raw Sugars has been quite active since our last, and prices have been quoted firm, with an upward tendency, some holders reporting values 1-16c.@⅛c. higher for really desirable samples. Refiners have been the principal buyers, and have been operating with comparative freedom. The trade call for grocery stock has been moderate. The sales made public since our last have been 2,732 hhds. and 140 bbls., including 2,415 hhds. refining Cuba, on the basis of 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good, of which some 1,200 hhds. were placed last evening at the quoted rates, and today the remainder at 8 9-16c. for (425 hhds.) called fair, 8⅛c. (220 hhds.) for good common, about 8⅛c. for (500 hhds.) called scant good, and 8⅜c. for a small amount of good fair refining; 60 hhds. Guadaloupe at 8⅛c.; 4 hhds. and 140 bbls. Texas, (part at auction,) at 7⅛c.@8c.; 130 hhds. about prime refining Porto Rico at 8⅜c.; 46 hhds. grocery do. at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; and 75 hhds. grocery Cuba at 9c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb. Rumors prevailed of further sales of some 700 hhds. and 3,000 boxes additional, but without definite particulars. Estimates were also current of sales having been privately made thus far in July of from 5,000 to 10,000 hhds., of which no particulars have yet been disclosed, but which will be deducted from the stock in making up the exhibit of the available supply at the end of the month. Of these rumors and estimates no confirmation was obtainable up to a late hour. We quote: Fair refining Cuba strong at 8⅛c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@8⅜c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with powdered quoted at 12⅛c.; Crushed, 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; Granulated at 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; A's at 11⅛c.@11⅜c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up the reported movements in Raw Sugars, thus far in July, as follows:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock July 1, 1872	99,327	87,478	71,900	4,456
Receipts since July 1	26,362	14,008	2,440	2,336
Total	125,689	101,486	74,340	6,792
Sales since July 1	23,267	15,570	..	1,240
Stock July 25, 1872	102,422	85,916	74,340	5,552
Stock July 27, 1871	82,533	89,305	287,034	11,059
Stock July 28, 1870	98,533	128,212	275,233	1,484
Stock July 29, 1869	130,766	148,741	120,025	2,416

TALLOW—A fair demand has been noted for strictly prime Tallow at essentially unaltered figures, on comparatively moderate offerings of stock. Grades off prime have been difficult to place, and quoted irregular. Sales have been reported of 158,000 lbs. at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime samples, part to arrive.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls., in lots, at 93⅛c. ₱ gallon; market rather stronger.

WOOL—Very little business is in progress in Domestic Fleece, the bids for which, both here and at the interior, run much under the views of the principal holders, who are reserved in their offerings of stock, and quite firm, as a rule, in adhering to asking prices, leaving quotations more or less nominal. Of Domestic Pulled, a scant offering is noted, with a light trade within the previous nominal range. Texas Wool has been in moderate request, chiefly within the range of from 30c.@45c. California Wool attracts more attention from buyers, in view of the comparatively liberal offerings of stock and the more accommodating temper of holders. In foreign Wool there has been a freer movement reported in the principal markets, but at low and irregular figures, with a fair show of promptness on the part of sellers in meeting the current wants of purchasers, whose bids are anything like reasonably satisfactory. Imported Sheep Skins have been in light demand and unsettled in values. The Boston *Shipping List*, of Wednesday, reports a good demand in that city for Wool, without, however, any improvement in price, though "the market is firm, particularly for all desirable foreign Wool, and buyers are operating with more confidence than for some time past. Australia, New-Zealand and Port Philip is selling at 55c.@60c. for good and choice lots, and Cape of Good Hope at 38c.@40c. ₱ lb. Fleeces range from 60c.@70c. ₱ lb., including Vermont, Western, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, medium, X and XX ranging from 65c.@70c. ₱ lb.; combing at 78c.@80c. for Washed, and 55c.@65c. for Unwashed, and Super and X Pulled at 52c.@72c. ₱ lb."

FREIGHTS—A fair inquiry has been noted for berth room, chiefly for Grain and Provisions, at about previous quotations. There has been rather more activity noted in the chartering line, with the main call for vessels for the Petroleum, Grain and Naval Store trades, at firm rates. From the outports the advices are of a lighter movement, with a firm market noted for Deals from St. John's, and Wheat from San Francisco, but with decreased heaviness and depression in the Sugar line, from the Cuban ports. ...For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 8¼d.; 7,800 bushels Grain (reset room) at 8¼d. for Corn, and 8½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. And, by steam, 7,800 bushels Corn at 9d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 7,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 150 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton; 200 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 17 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d., and 125 bales hides on private terms.... For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 10d. ₱ bushel. And, by steam, 500 boxes Cheese at 45s.; 14,000 boxes do., via Southampton, (engaged within a few days,) at 55s. Also, a British bark, 649 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth.... For Falmouth and orders, two barks, with Sugar, from Matanzas, at 40s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Swedish bark, 326 tons, hence, with equal to 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (a recharter,) on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 520 tons, and another, 513 tons, (chartered previous to arrival,) with Grain, on private terms; also, a British brig, 359 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Belfast, a Norwegian bark, 495 tons, with 3,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter.... For Havre, a Swedish bark, 670 tons, hence, with about 4,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Antwerp, by sail, 3,600 tierces Lard, chiefly at 4s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 600 boxes Bacon at 30s. ₱ box; also, a bark, with Sugar from Havana at 35s. ₱ ton.... For Hamburg, equal to 2,500 bbls. Resin at 4s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs., and some barrel Staves to complete cargo at $12 50, gold; also, a German bark, 280 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Stettin, a German brig, 260 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.... For Stettin, Dansic, or Konigsoerg, a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl.... For a direct port in the German Baltic, a Swedish bark, 355 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl.... For Alexandria, an Austrian brig, 265 tons, hence, with 9,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 38½c., gold.... For direct ports in the United States, north of Hatteras, the Havana reports are of a light business in the Sugar line, on the reduced basis of $2 75@$3 ₱ hhd., and 65c.@75c. ₱ box.... For the East, two American brigs, 468 and 271 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, fair to choice, $6@$7 75; low grades, $5@$5 50. Wheat excited and prices higher; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 30@$1 32; closed at $1 30 bid, cash or July; August, $1 23½; September, $1 14½. Corn in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@42⅝c., regular; 42⅝c.@42¾c., August; 43⅛c.@43⅜c., September; No. 2 High Mixed in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales 43c. afloat; Rejected, 39½c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 at 37½c. cash, 28⅛c. August. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 2 and No. 1 at 56½c.@57c. Barley unchanged and quiet; No. 2 Fall, 55c. Whisky active and higher; sales reported at 89c.@90c.; closed 89c. bid, 89½c. asked. Pork in fair demand and higher at $15 50, cash; $15 offered for August. Lard dull and drooping at 8¾c.@9c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 7¼c.@7½c.; sales of Bellies at 6¾c.@6⅞c., packed. Bacon—Demand light and holders firm; no sales. Freights in fair demand and lower; Corn to Buffalo, 6¾c.; to Kingston, 11½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 180,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 343,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, July 25.—Flour is in good demand and market steady; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $9 75 for double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50; choice White Canada, $1 90. Corn firm; sales, 4,600 bushels at 56c. Oats unchanged; sales, 200 bushels at 38c.@40c. for Illinois and Ohio. Corn-meal, $1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed has advanced $1 on Shorts; sales at $17 for Shorts, $18 for Shipstuffs, $20 for Middlings. Highwines, 91½. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—16,000 bushels Wheat, 7,200 bushels Rye, 2,202,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,693,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday at noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 470,000 bushels Wheat, 1,653,000 bushels Corn, 736,000 bushels Oats, 16,400 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Lake Imports—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,900 bushels; Corn, 266,138 bushels; Oats, 37,700 bushels; Rye, 14,778 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 15,500 bushels; Corn, 103,300 bushels; Oats, 39,149 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 3,100 bushels; Corn, 16,300 bushels; Oats, 48,934 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Baker's, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 50@$9 25. Wheat steady; sales of 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring quoted at $1 35; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 34; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; White Michigan, $1 78@$1 80; Red Winter, $1 60. Corn strong and active; sales of 50,000 bushels No. 2 at 51½c.; 8,000 bushels No. 2, this afternoon, at 51¾c. Oats quiet; sales of small lots No. 2 Western at 35c. Barley-malt steady; Canada quoted at $1 25@$1 30; Western, $1 15@$1 20.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Tobacco, sales 115 hhds. Flour steady and in fair demand; Family Extra, $6 25; Fancy, from new Wheat, $8. Wheat—Nothing doing; dealers quote $1 15@$1 25 for choice Red and White, on arrival. Corn steady; choice Shelled, sacked, 62c. Oats steady; Prime, sacked, 40c. Rye—Nothing doing; New quoted at 55c.@60c., on arrival. Provisions in good demand; stock light. Pork, in round lots, $13 25@$13 50; small order lots at $14. Bacon very firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c., packed; small orders ¼c. higher. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Rib nominally 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8c., loose; orders ¼c. higher. Sugar-cured Hams, fancy, 14½c.@15c. for round lots; 15½c. on orders. Lard steady at 9¼c.@10¼c., orders ¼c. higher. Whisky strong at 90c.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 75@$8. Wheat firm and in fair demand; old, $1 60@$1 62; new, $1 45@$1 50. Corn quiet and weak at 48c. Rye in good demand at 70c.@73c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 31c.@35c. Barley dull and unchanged at 59c.@70c. Butter in fair demand, for choice, at 18c.@22c. Pork in fair demand and firm; Regular, $14; City held at $16. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8⅝c. Live Hogs steady at $4 50@$4 80. Whisky firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Flour firm and in fair demand; some sales best brands a shade higher. Wheat active and higher; old No. 2 Red Winter, $1 70; new do. at $1 65. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@39c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 29c.@30. Rye steady at 59c.@60c. Whisky scarce at 90c. Pork higher; small lots at $13 50@$14. Bulk Meats buoyant; shoulders, 5½c.; Hams, 10½c. Bacon stiff—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Lard dull and unchanged. Hogs higher at $3 90@$4 50. Cattle steady at $3@$6. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat very firm; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 75; No. 2 held at $1 66. Corn steady; Low Mixed, 48c. Oats irregular, quoted at 34c.; sales, 10,000 bushels at 33c. Refined Petroleum firm; unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Petroleum very active; sales to-day, 35,000 bbls. Refined at 22c.@23¼c., for the first half; 23½c.@23¾c. ₱ gallon for the last half of September; Crude steady, 13½c.@13¾c. Groceries unchanged. Flour dull; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat quiet and steady; old Red, $1 85@$1 88; new do., $1 75@$1 78; White, $2. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; Yellow, 61c. Oats quiet and steady, 38c.@45c. Whisky, 93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 20⅜c.@21c.; net receipts, 5 bales; gross, 5 bales; stock, 3,281 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Cotton dull; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 37 bales; exports coastwise, 388 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 3,302 bales.

GALVESTON, July 25.—Cotton nominal; good Ordinary, 19¼c.@20c.; stock, 335 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25—11½ A. M.—Consols for money opened at 92⅞; for the account, 92⅞. American securities opened quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 92¼; of 1867, 91⅞; 10-40s, 89¼.

5½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account; 5-20s closed at 91¾ for 1862s, 92¼ for 1865s, 91⅞ for 1867s; 10-40s closed at 89¼.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes opened 54f. 22c., and closed at 54f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—11 A. M.—The Cotton market opened quiet at 9¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 10¼d. for Middling Orleans. Sales of the day are estimated 8,000 bales.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Market flat and irregular. Sales for the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales are for speculation and export. Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d.

5½ P. M.—Cotton closed flat and irregular at 9⅝d. for Middling Uplands and 10d. for Middling Orleans. The sales reached 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Refined Petroleum, 16¼d.@17d.

LONDON, July 25.—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Beef, 62s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for New Prime Mess. Cheese, 56s. for the best grades of American fine.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, Friday, July 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance cargo Ismailia, and can be seen on Pier No. 3 North River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzers, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent tea-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

TINDER WOOD, patented March 29, 1870, by the National Chemical Wood-treatment Company. It is oak wood, with all moisture extracted. It kindles a coal fire in one-half the time, at one-half the expense of any other wood. Delivered all over the City in three-bushel sacks, or by the load.

A. TURNBULL & CO., Sole Agents.
Yards—3d-av., corner 14th-st., and 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Trial bundles given away.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufactures, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—TO prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts' name is on every capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. Manufactories—No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 51 New-street, or of Messrs. Küchler, Gall & Co., No. 128 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.

PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE J. KUCHLER,
Executors of H. Thiermann.

jy12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

SARAH P. VALENTINE,
ELIZABETH B. JANES, } Executrixes.

f2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, 1872.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor.
LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.

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MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.

PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—A SECOND-hand No. 2 Niagara Steam Pump. F. A. FERRIS & CO., No. 264 Mott-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK—Albert W. Aiken and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
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SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

It seems, from Mr. JACOB THOMPSON'S report to his master, BENJAMIN, that the re-election of President LINCOLN so demoralized the order called the "Sons of Liberty," that a new society, named the "Order of the Star," had become an "actual necessity." Now, as Messrs. THOMPSON and GEORGE SANDERS were operating together at that time, and in active correspondence with Mr. GREELEY for common ends, it would be interesting for the latter to tell us "what he knows" about those organizations, and moreover, what he knows of the "Society of the Southern Cross Brotherhood," which was conspicuous at the burial of dead Confederates of PICKETT'S division, brought from Gettysburg to Richmond a few weeks ago. Will Mr. GREELEY kindly inform us whether he does or does not know that one object of the latter society is to keep alive the hopes of secession, and another that of procuring pensions in the meantime from the National Government for rebel soldiers? Information on these points will be acceptable to Union men, of whatever political party.

Any one wishing to form a reasonably clear idea of the issues in North Carolina, and the various elements entering into the canvass, can readily do so from the interesting letter from our special correspondent, to be found elsewhere.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who holds office by the grace of Tammany Hall, and has been for years a persistent seeker after office, from the Collectorship of New-York downward, spoke at Sing Sing the other night at a meeting where the resolutions denounced GRANT'S mode of dispensing patronage. The resolutions of the same meeting opposed nepotism; but the meeting had as one of its Vice-Presidents C. O. JOLINE, who is Gov. HOFFMAN'S brother-in-law, who held two offices at one time by HOFFMAN'S gift, and who now holds office under OAKEY HALL. The meeting was held in the same town where resides JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who procured for his own father-in-law, STARKWEATHER, an office from which he received $50,000 in four years. These are illustrations of the sort of reform Mr. DEPEW is after.

We heartily approve the taste, but not the discretion, of the Professor of Journalism in resolutely forgetting everything that has appeared in his paper concerning his Presidential candidate. His indulgence in this habit recently led him to attribute "plump falsehood" to the *Nation*, in the remarks of the latter on the Butler dinner. The *Nation* retorts by proving from the columns of the *Tribune* that the falsehood lies at its own door. It is curious how much "Honest HORACE" has to be lied about. We suppose it must be due to his intense "personal integrity."

"The pen which wrote the message laying before Congress the civil service regulations was not dry yet when it signed another paper, ordering their suspension."

What authority has CARL SCHURZ for this statement? We presume he will refer to Mr. BOUTWELL'S letter to Mr. MCCLELLAN, of Troy, in which, if we mistake not, the word "suspension" was used; but the fact is that it was distinctly stated by Gen. GRANT that the civil service reform could not go into effect till detailed rules were adopted, and at the time Mr. BOUTWELL'S letter was written none had been adopted, and there had been no time to enable any to be prepared. So far as Mr. MCCLELLAN was concerned, he was Deputy Collector at Troy. By law his term of office ceased when Mr. MURPHY, his chief, went out of office. Collector ARTHUR chose to appoint some one else.

We publish this morning a "general response" to the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which is of special interest. It is signed by officers and men from nearly every loyal State in the Union, and it is emphatic and pointed in its declarations in favor of the soldiers' old leader and present representative, Gen. GRANT.

The contributions to the Children's Fund continue to come in. The receipts yesterday were $594 25, making the total amount $13,290 30. The organization *for relief of sick children*—which is an object that must be particularly grateful to all contributors—is now very perfect in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards. This covers nearly all the "poor Wards," and the remainder will be rapidly cared for.

North Carolina.

Whatever may be the result of the pending election in North Carolina, neither side will be able to say that it underrated the importance of the contest. The Republicans have openly avowed their opinion that, should they lose North Carolina, it would be a considerable blow to their cause. Senator WILSON declared in one of his recent speeches:

"I say in all frankness to gentlemen supporting the Democratic ticket that if they can carry North Carolina at this election, they will impose upon the Republican Party a difficult task to maintain their control of the Government of the United States."

If the Republicans are beaten, it will not be because they have overlooked the importance of gaining a victory.

On the other hand, the Democrats, with a false flag and a renegade Republican at their head, have strained every nerve to carry the State. Their speakers have been despatched to every part of it, and now—very naturally taking a leaf out of the book of their Tammany allies in New-York—they are sending some experienced ballot-box stuffers to North Carolina. For these operators, however, our Republican friends will be on the look-out. They may cheat us in this City next November—though we shall try to prevent them doing that; but they will not find their work cut and dried for them in North Carolina. An account of two of ETHAN ALLEN'S agents will be found in another column. The Greeley managers seem to have a positive genius for picking out all the scamps in the Union.

This is the first State election since the shameless bargain was entered into between GREELEY and the Democrats, and everybody will be interested in getting a practical proof of the opinions really entertained by the people toward it. There is no doubt whatever, in our minds, as to what the verdict will be. A fair, honest, unadulterated Democratic ticket would have stood a much better chance of success than this mongrel combination. GREELEY is trying to cheat the Democrats, and the Democrats are trying to cheat him, and both are trying to cheat the people. It is a game of "diamond cut diamond," all round, and the longer the game goes on, the less do people like the look of it. Moreover, in North Carolina there is the colored vote to deal with, and although the Democracy and their candidate have made tremendous efforts to "talk over" the freedmen, yet they are obliged to own that they have utterly failed. Every day the *Tribune* has been crying out to the colored people: "HORACE GREELEY'S your friend, not GRANT"—just as the Punch and Judy showman was anxious to impress upon the mind of little Nell that he, Codler, was her only friend, not his "pardner," Short. But the negro is not so easily bamboozled. He knows very well to which party he owes his liberty, and he is not going to vote for the Democrats, even though they *have* managed to put HORACE GREELEY at their head as a blind.

The Greeley organ is, of course, much shocked at this obstinacy of the "ignorant negro," as it calls the freedman. He is stupid, foolish, does not know the difference between a million and a thousand, is altogether in a frightful state of backwardness—so says the organ of H. G. It has not quite so high an opinion of its colored friend as it had a year or two back. But upon the whole, the said colored man seems to have a pretty sharp eye for his own interests, and to know the difference between a hawk and a hand-saw. Our correspondent told us a story the other day illustrative of the acuteness of "Sambo" in detecting the real issue of the present contest, so far as *his* interests are concerned. A very similar narrative is published in the *Herald*—a Greeley paper, whose correspondents, (judging from the following conversation,) act as active canvassers for GREELEY. We quote from its North Carolina letter, published yesterday:

"As an instance, I give a specimen interview with a genuine but rather intelligent negro:

'Well, John, who are you going to vote for this time?'

'Ise gwine to vote de 'publican ticket straight out, I is.'

'Who will you vote for for President?'

'Gen. GRANT and de oder man, what's his name—GRANT and COLFAX.'

'GRANT and WILSON, you mean?'

'No, Sah; I votes de old ticket, I does?'

'Why don't you vote for HORACE GREELEY?'

'Don't know nothin' 'bout dat man. He can't be much friend of de colored people when dese yere white folks vote for him.'

'But he's their friend, and always has been.'

'No, Sah. Dere's no tellin' what he will do when he gets to be President. I hear 'em say he is gwine to pay dese people for all de niggers what got freed, and den put de balance back in slavery.'

'Who told you that?'

'Never mind, Sah. I hearn it. I votes for Gen. GRANT, de man what sot us free, what I knows I can 'pend on.'

'But whoever told you that meant to deceive you.'

'Yes, sah, I knows all dat, too. I judges folks by de company dey keeps, and when dis man GREELEY rees wid de "cons" and "seceshs" I got my opinion eb him.'

'So, then, you will vote for GRANT?'

'Yes, sah, I'se boun' to vote for GRANT, and so is de whole culled folks. He's de man what freed us.'

You may talk to nine negroes out of ten, and propound the same questions, and you will invariably receive, if not exactly the same replies, certainly substantially the same. The negroes make an excellent nucleus or basis for a Republican Party in the South, but, unfortunately, there is no sympathetic element out of which to develop a party."

Mr. GREELEY'S organ may denounce the colored man as a "fool," but most people who read such narratives as the above will come to the conclusion that the freedmen know perfectly well how to take care of their own interests. It is all very well for H. G. to walk into the lion's cage, and say to the negroes: "See, here I am, opening the lions' mouths and playing with their tails, and they don't hurt *me*. Come along inside; don't be afraid." The colored man sees through the trick, and will not put his head in the jaws of the enemy at the invitation of his "only friend," the Democratic candidate.

One other point: the Democratic candidate's paper says that the Administration managers "have given up New-York," lost heart in Pennsylvania, and have fears for Illinois. That may be good enough stuff for JOHN COCHRANE & Co., but it will not deceive intelligent men. We, the Republicans, mean to carry New-York, Pennsylvania and Illinois as sure as you are born, and all your Tammany alliances will not be able to prevent it.

Where Are They?

Will some well-informed member of the Tammany-Democratic General Committees in this City tell us where the strength of the Democratic candidate lies? After diligent search, we cannot now recall a dozen thoroughly-respectable Democrats, and much less the same number of well-known Republicans, in this City, who have given in their adhesion to the Baltimore bargain. We publish, this morning, a very strong and interesting letter from Judge CLERKE, who asks with unfeigned amazement how any Democrat *can* support the Democratic candidate.

"From the time," he says, "of the first Presidential term, when THOMAS JEFFERSON and ALEXANDER HAMILTON contended in relation to the fundamental principles of a Government suitable for Young America, down to the present time, it would be impossible to find, after the most diligent search, in any nook, corner, hamlet, village or city of the land, any man more undemocratic—any man cherishing in his heart of hearts a more bitter, mortal abhorrence of Democracy, than" this newly-discovered Democratic leader. This is the sentiment of all intelligent Democrats. It is strengthened, too, by the conspicuous alliance existing between the new candidate and the old Tammany leaders, "the wretches who," according to Judge CLERKE, "composed the band of robbers" that last Fall "was rapidly approaching the confiscation of all property within the limits of this City." These the Judge directly enumerates—"the Genets, the Tweeds, the Halls, the Brennans and the Hoffmans." Honest men very properly hesitate to be found in such company.

If honest Democrats hesitate, what temptation is there for honest Republicans? Whatever there is, few certainly so far have yielded to it. We are constantly bored with the presence of the eternal ETHAN ALLEN, and the vociferousness of the omnipresent JOHN COCHRANE—but are these all that can be summoned to represent that immense body of Republicans who were to go over to the Democratic Party, and make its victory sure? "In the name of the Prophet, figs!"

The Democratic candidate advertises through the principal Democratic organ that he desires all respectable people to stand aloof from him. We do not see the necessity for the advertisement. If he could get rid of his camp followers—of COCHRANE and the traitor SANDERS, and JIM ASHLEY and that crowd—doubtless he would have more elbow room as well as pleasanter society; but we do not see that the decent people trouble him much. It is claimed by the organ that Mr. TILDEN and a few others of like character have surrendered to the disgusting alliance. This is done on the assumption that they are members of the new Tammany Committee, and that "Tammany responds to the nomination." But Judge CLERKE was also a member of the new Tammany Committee, and he refuses to "respond." Mr. TILDEN has not yet declared that he will not also refuse. Judge CLERKE, who has just come out of the Tammany Committee, and ought to know how matters stand inside, insists that it "has been brought back into the slough of corruption." Perhaps Mr. TILDEN will yet tell us whether this is so. Meantime his own support of the Baltimore candidate, and that of all other respectable Democrats, is a very dubious matter. We know who will be the great losers should they ultimately surrender their principles in pursuance of a disgraceful compact.

In a Tight Place.

The friends of the Democratic candidate are a good deal flustered by their man's "record." Well they may be. To think of the founder and editor of the *Tribune* running for President as the head of the Democrats! Who would have believed it possible a couple of years ago? H. G. himself never looked forward to such a convulsion of nature until last year, and, therefore, his paper is, of course, stuffed full with opinions which tell with deadly force against him now. The lower class of Democrats say, "never mind what he has called us; we take him now, because we want to destroy the party which has so often beaten us." That talk may suit the Democratic "scum," as their candidate calls them, but it does not satisfy the decent and respectable Democrats. For their benefit, therefore, another "dodge" has to be put in force.

It is this: to deny that Mr. GREELEY wrote the obnoxious passages imputed to him. (And here we may say that we have, as yet, scarcely begun to publish our extracts from the *Tribune*. We have made a charming collection within the past week, and will prepare a little pie out of them for JOHN COCHRANE, SANDERS & Co., to swallow, by and by.) Mr. GREELEY must himself feel a little humiliated when he is thus made to disavow what has appeared in his own paper. This is the first time in his life he has been driven into *that* position. He takes the following infamous passage, which he first described as a *forgery*, but is now compelled to acknowledge as from the *Tribune*, and denies that he, H. G., wrote it:

"When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes; they must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children!"

Now, we have already shown that a passage of very similar import appeared in the *Tribune* on another day, so that the above infernal sentence could not have "slipped in" by accident.

Did Mr. GREELEY express any disapproval of these passages at the time? As editor of the *Tribune*, could he not have kept them out? Are they not in full accord with the entire spirit and tenor of *all* the *Tribune* articles, after GREELEY had done screeching for "peace at any price!"

There is no editor in this or in any other country who has so repeatedly, so energetically, and so ostentatiously proclaimed his individuality through his columns as HORACE GREELEY. He laboriously strove to create the impression everywhere that HORACE GREELEY was the *Tribune*. He was never out of the public sight for two days together. Sometimes he signed his articles—sometimes he replied to correspondents under his own name. But always he was proclaiming in some shape or other, "I am the *Tribune* and the *Tribune* is H. G." Is not this notorious all over the country?

Now, when running as a candidate for President under false pretenses, he is confronted with extracts out of his own paper which convict him of treachery and deceit. He is now trying to "smash" the Republican Party and bring back the Democrats to power, and, as a matter of course, his newspaper is found to be a quiver full of arrows fit to be directed at him. He instantly sacrifices his own personal self-respect by pretending that he knew nothing about the offensive passages. Anybody to have heard him talk prior to his nomination would have thought that he wrote the whole of the *Tribune*. Anybody to hear him talk now would suppose that he never saw the *Tribune* in his life, the good, innocent old gentleman. Butter would not melt in his mouth.

This trick will not do, H. G.! You have been putting yourself forward as the *sole* representative of the *Tribune* for too many years to disavow that responsibility now. If you did not approve of the passages quoted from your own columns, why did you let them appear there? And do you forget that many of these passages were published over your own name or initials?

A New Mammoth Cave.

What with the sublime Yosemite Valley, the wonders of the Yellowstone region, and the thousand and one minor curiosities that a restless people in a vast new continent are constantly bringing to light, America is becoming as noted for natural as for political and social phenomena. The freshest sensation in this field is the discovery of a new "Mammoth Cave" in Kentucky. It is close to a place called "Split Rocks," in Boone County, and is causing much excitement, not only on its own account, but because of what has been found in it. The local papers say that the neighborhood has been a resort for picnics for years; and yet, until July 16, ult., it has remained entirely unknown. Unknown, that is, to the world, although certain individuals, at various times past, have made their way thither. The cave, so far as explored, is said to be more than two miles long, and it contains single chambers no less than 100 feet in length by 40 in width and 20 in height. Limestone forms the entrance and generally the sides of the cave, while the roof consists of a kind of heavy shale. The walls are often incrusted with iron and manganese, interspersed with shining crystals of gypsum. Pendent from the ceiling are beautiful stalactites, the growth of ages; and these, in some of the halls, extend quite to the floor, thus constituting imposing ranges of columns. It is probable that most interesting accounts will soon be made public of articles found in the cave. Already arrow-heads, tomahawks, and other utensils, bearing marks of the hand of the red man, have been discovered, and there is strong probability that further researches will add largely to the relics thus at the outset stumbled upon.

On the 16th of July, the exploration was of an extremely limited character, and it ended very soon. Three boys, rambling hard by, hit upon the door, which nature has apparently done her best to conceal. This door is within a quarter of a mile of the Ohio River, and in size is some four feet square. It is, however, so hidden by the lay of the land, and by rocks and shrubbery, that it becomes intelligible, on examination, how the cave should have remained so long unknown. The three young discoverers got lamps and essayed to penetrate into the chamber. So, indeed, they did, but only for some twenty feet. There they met that which barred their further passage as effectually as the most jealous gnome could have desired. This sentinel was a dead body, from which, according to physicians who have since examined it, life must have been extinct for more than a year. The estimate is confirmed by a paper found on the corpse, and which, according to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, runs as follows:

I have found a hiding-place from man, but God's eye follows me even here. I murdered BENJAMIN NATHAN, and am dying now. God forgive me, and have mercy on my soul! I die by my own hand. ANTONIO HARFE.

Opinions naturally differ about the truth of this story, and credulity of belief is not lessened by the fact that an unknown crazy man is remembered by residents to have been wandering in the neighborhood two years ago. The authority we cite states that the Chief of Police of New-York City has been notified of the event, and the story will, therefore, no doubt be thoroughly sifted.

Difficult as it may be to get at positive conclusions on this point, it will be still more so to arrive at more than plausible theory regarding other human remains found in the cave further on. These are skeletons, pronounced to be those of white men, and which were discovered in certain small chambers near the furthest place yet explored. The popular belief on the spot is, that the remains are those of the historical Laughery massacre. This took place in 1781. A company of Virginian soldiers were passing down the Ohio, under command of Capt. SEPTIMUS LAUGHERY. By some ingenious trick, a large band of Indians managed to decoy the white men to the shore, where they were set upon, and, as was at first supposed, all slain. The point of disembarkation was known to be close by the cave, partly through signs of the struggle, afterward seen, and partly through subsequent statements of the Indians themselves. But the troops had abundant provisions and ammunition, and it is conjectured that, pressed by superior numbers, and cut off from the shore, they may have chanced upon the cave, and retreated to it as a stronghold. A few men, well armed, could hold its narrow mouth against far superior numbers, and it is not unreasonable to suppose, granting the previous premises, that the Indians may have undertaken to starve out the garrison by a siege. The probabilities of such a story are increased by the fact that plenty of cold, sweet water runs through the cave, so that thirst would not be among the ills that men shut up there would have to endure. Whatever the truth of the matter, the finding of these remains has added greatly to the fame of the new cave which, for the time at least, bids fair to eclipse the attractions of its far-famed rival, *the* Mammoth Cave, in Edmonson County, not far away. According to the letter-writer we have quoted, "a stream of excited people are passing in and out of this newly-discovered realm of darkness all day," so that whatever of mystery still lurks in its dim recesses will probably soon be pounced upon and laid bare to the eyes of man.

The President and His Accusers.

We are impelled to say that the treatment of the President and his Administration by the self-styled "independent Republican Press" has for months been ungenerous and unjust. We have had greater Presidents than Gen. GRANT, but scarcely one who less deserved the running fire of invidious carping and fault-finding to which he has been subjected by those "independent" oracles. We will instance the San Domingo and the Kuklux topics to illustrate our meaning.

San Domingo, through its only rulers, sought our Government, and preferred annexation. The President gave no encouragement, till after an interval of months the proffer was renewed, and action upon it urgently solicited. Then the President looked carefully into the matter, and decided that our country's well-being would be promoted by our acceptance of BAEZ'S proposition. Perhaps this was an error of judgment, though we cannot so regard it. Had he decided differently, we believe the President would have been far more vehemently assailed than he has been. Just consider what a Democratic howl would have gone up if, after we had offered so many millions for Cuba, Gen. GRANT had refused to accept San Domingo virtually for nothing.

Then as to the Kuklux legislation, and all Executive action tending thereto or based thereon, we hold the Administration most unfairly treated by most of the "independents." The President is bound by a solemn oath to support the Constitution, enforce the laws and protect the rights and liberties of the people.

Such are the convictions that compel us to say, as we feel, that the "independent" Press treats the Administration harshly, captiously, unjustly. We would fain induce its conductors to reconsider and modify their course. They may fancy that they are only disparaging and weakening Gen. GRANT, but they are in fact undermining and subverting the Republican Party.

—The above is almost strong enough to have appeared in an "organ." In reality, it is an editorial article from the *Tribune* of May 5, 1871, little more than a year ago. Was Mr. GREELEY telling the truth then, or is he telling it now? Which is it, Professor?

The Chappaqua Revels.

As soon as Mr. GREELEY was nominated at Cincinnati, he went off to Chappaqua, followed by the reporters of the *Sunday Mercury*, *Herald*, and *Sun*, and there mounted a tree and commenced wood-chopping,—in order to keep up the "simple farmer" part, from which so much was expected this election. On every succeeding Saturday, the same performance was repeated, and long accounts of the pastoral scene were published in all the papers—without one word of protest from Mr. GREELEY. Indeed, why *should* he protest? The whole thing was got up as a piece of electioneering buncombe, and the widest possible publicity was desired for it, or else the reporters would not have been allowed there.

Last Saturday, one of our reporters went to this Westchester Arcadia, and brought back a narrative which alarmed GREELEY'S managers. The notorious JIM ASHLEY and Mr. GREELEY entered into a very coarse kind of conversation about the Indians, in which a great many unfeeling and vulgar remarks were made, and a rite of the Hebrew faith was turned into ridicule. There was great indignation expressed among the Hebrews when this became known, and the Democratic managers saw that their candidate would soon give the last blow to his fast-failing cause if this sort of thing were allowed to continue. So, under pretence of fear of the TIMES reporters, a notice is issued in Mr. GREELEY'S official journal stating that there will be no more public wood-chopping at Chappaqua.

This is all very well, but for the candidate's paper to speak of these Saturday meetings as private, is to the last degree ridiculous. Let anybody look at the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *World* or *Sun* on any Sunday and Monday for weeks past, and he will find long and elaborate accounts of Mr. GREELEY'S proceedings. It is now said by his organ:

"No reporter was ever invited by Mr. GREELEY to Chappaqua, there to labor in his calling; although one or two who have asked leave to do so have been told they would be welcome, but not to "catalogue" the guests nor report their private conversations."

Then why were the guests "catalogued" week after week in all the newspapers, including GREELEY'S own? Of course we followed the general example—were we to be left out in the cold, and not be allowed to publish the news about the Democratic candidate? No, no. When we saw the following list of guests in the *Tribune* of June 15, we determined to be there, too, and we had a right to send a reporter to that or any other electioneering gathering. If we have been the means of bringing the foolery to a close, GREELEY'S managers ought to thank us. TILTON, SANDERS, JIM ASHLEY, and all the rest of them, will no longer eat their cold mutton under the greenwood tree, but, on the other hand, there will be no more damaging exposures of GREELEY'S "Indian policy."

The following is part of the "catalogue" of guests from the *Tribune* of the date just mentioned: Ex-Gov. *B. Magoffin*, Judge *Regan*, of Texas, late Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy; Ex-Senator *W. M. Gwinn*, Col. *Anderson*, *George N. Sanders*, &c., &c.

Who would have thought there could be any harm in "cataloguing" the guests when the Greeley organ set us all the example?

MINOR TOPICS.

Has the spirit of Capt. KYDD come back to watch over his threatened treasures; or in what way shall we account for the late active revival of piracy in Metropolitan waters? No less than three well-defined cases of rank buccaneering have figured in the Police reports within a week. Now it is a mysterious boat, low, rakish, and black of course, that hovers off the pleasant village of Greenwich, much wondered at by the pleasant villagers, until midnight explains the reason of its presence in an ineffectual attempt to storm a warehouse by the water-side. Next, we have a night attack on a peaceful canal-boat, beaten off by the valiant Captain with great slaughter; and finally, a ferry is captured in mid-stream, and plundered of the ferry-master's returns for the day. The last outrage concerns us all most nearly, at least those of us who dwell across the river. The chance that in returning from theatre or opera, one will be captured on his ferry-boat by bloody-minded pirates, and made to walk the plank, or swung from the yard-arm, is not pleasant to contemplate. Piracy, after all, is more entertaining in romance than in reality, and the Harbor Police would do well to look after these bold buccaneers, or rather to look for them. Looking after they seem thoroughly to have tried, with only indifferent success.

If anything could stimulate the ardor of our nascent Rifle Association, it would be reading the pleasant accounts given in the English papers of the success of their British prototype at Wimbledon. To give a practical idea of it to the New-York reader, it appears to be a sort of annual Seventh Regiment Encampment, with all the fun and frolic, and the addition of a great deal of solid work, in the most useful accomplishment of the soldier. Some of the scores made at Wimbledon are really marvelous. To make 26 points out of a possible 28 at 900 yards, as was done by Sergeant TURNBULL, of Canada, is not bad shooting for even a Canadian marksman. Another contestant scored seven consecutive bulls-eyes at 800 yards, on one day, and on the next, at the same distance, six consecutive bulls-eyes and a centre. How many of our riflemen can equal that? It may be noted that HUMPHREY, the young University man who last year won the Queen's PRIZE, seems to have a fair chance of again carrying off the trophy. Last year, at the preliminary ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, his total score was 46, the highest being 51. This year it is 48, the highest being 52. It is the long-range shooting, generally, which decides the contest.

As we suggested the other day, the college regatta has again proved a surprise, and a very disagreeable one, it may be imagined, to both Yale and Harvard. The former especially coming in last out of a field of six may well go back in grief and tribulation. If, as has been suggested, the main cause of Yale's thorough beating came from her defective stroke, why do not those Bourbons of the oar unlearn at least that fatal error? The great mistake of Yale and Harvard both has been an over-confidence bordering on presumption, which has led them to stick doggedly to their own pet theories of style and training, and to despise the aid of a professional coach. One effect of this independence is seen in their complete defeat at the hands of a crew almost without experience, but which had profited by the advice and care of a first-class oarsman and trainer. In deed it is to be remarked that the three crews which, all things considered, cut the best figure in the race were precisely those which had been thoroughly coached by experienced watermen. If Harvard had been as wise, she might have been saved the ignominy of a second beating by a "fresh water" crew. It was the same fatuous self-reliance, which in the International College race, lost the Americans all the advantage of professional experience of which their more prudent rivals gladly availed themselves. Perhaps the lesson will at last be taken to heart, to the general improvement of all our amateur oarsmanship. One thing is certain. The success of the open collegiate regatta is now assured, and next year will see perhaps a field double the size of this one. We renew the hope that New-York City and State may then be worthily represented.

A story comes from Paris recalling EDGAR POE'S tales of horror. One evening, lately, a certain MARIE F. came home, accompanied by a man. Presently she went to a cabaret, saying that her companion wanted drink, and got some wine and biscuits, with which she returned to her apartment. About midnight, the bell which is attached to the front door, inside, and communicates with the porter's office, rang for him to pull back the latch, which he commands from his bed, and soon one went out. This was on Saturday. On Sunday, at noon, an admirer of MARIE'S called to see her, but found the door locked. He told the porter, who said he felt sure she was at home. Forcible entry was then made. She was found extended on the floor, blue and stiff, but without marks of violence on her body. Two glasses were on the table, one empty, the other half filled with a strongly odoriferous greenish liquor. Beside her lay dead her favorite parrot, for which she had refused one hundred dollars. The most singular point is that this is the fifth poisoning case which has occurred in this district within two months. It naturally gives rises to the surmise that some monster settles his scores in this manner.

It is a whimsical, if not a creditable fact, that there have been violent personal quarrels this year, threatening in some instances almost to come to blows, in nearly every European Legislative Assembly. This has been twice or thrice the case at Rome, repeatedly in Paris, more than once in the British House of Commons—the famous "cock-crowing" scene embellishing one occasion of the sort; and the fever has even extended to the solemn and highly-conventional House of Lords. A little more ridicule like that lately ventured upon by the *Charivari* might have a wholesome effect in restraining these belligerent legislators. One of STOP'S recent caricatures represents a Deputy returning from the Chamber, with his clothes torn to rags and a black eye. His wife exclaims, "What! another interpellation to-day!" We do not wonder that some Frenchmen, in bitterness of heart, say that if their troops had fought in the field as well as their representatives fight in the Chamber, France would not now be left naked to her enemies.

A gentleman lately from China has visited and conferred with the Chinese shoe-makers at North Adams, Mass., and has communicated some of their views to the Boston Press. One, on being asked if he was not going to marry a Yankee wife, and become a family man and a citizen of North Adams, promptly made response in the negative. "No. In the first place, I am not smart enough, and in the next place I could not buy dresses enough to satisfy the demands of fashion." This prudent observer then launched forth into professional discussion, and asserted that the habit of Chinese women in pinching their feet was not half so absurd as the practice of American ladies in squeezing their waists "until their heart found refuge in their alimentary canal." Notwithstanding the criticism, the Chinese and their visitor got on very comfortably together, and parted on terms of mutual kindliness and satisfaction.

If any reader has any doubt as to the political bias of the Associated Press telegraph reports, let him read them carefully as they appear in the *Post* and *Chronicle*. The editor of the reports for the Western newspapers is in the employ of the Western Associated Press, but, of course, depends for his news on the New-York Press, which, just now, is conducted, with two exceptions, in the interest of the Tammany Liberal candidates.—*Pittsburg Mail*.

This is but a sample of the falsehoods afloat. The General Agent of the Associated Press is Anti-Greeley and Anti-Democratic, and Pro-Grant; while the NEW-YORK TIMES, with the *Herald* and *Express*, make up the Executive Committee of the New-York Association. Partisanship is carefully eschewed in receiving or sending news.—*New-York Express*.

Without at this moment entering into the above discussion, we may say that the remarks of the *Express* as to the Executive Committee of the Associated Press may be technically correct, but at this moment they are calculated to create a false impression. The TIMES takes no part in the direction of the Association, owing to the temporary absence of its publisher. The Executive Committee is, therefore, in the hands of gentlemen favorable to the "Tammany Liberal candidates," as the Pittsburg *Mail* says.

A Straight Democrat on Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If another ounce were needed to break the back of the Democratic ass, which has taken the saddle of Horace Greeley upon its back, I think the last letter of acceptance must have done the business. He tells us plainly that he regards himself as the nominee of the "Cincinnati Convention;" that we (Democrats) "preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us (sorehead Radicals) in the support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown is well known." That is, Mr. Greeley tells us very plainly that he considers his adoption by the Baltimore Convention more as a thing of force than of choice, and he then says: "I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati"—the meaning of all which is that Mr. Greeley regards the small and fiery faction of soreheads who met at Cincinnati (a faction so insignificant in numbers that the Republican Party could well afford to treat it with contempt) as his kite, and the Democratic Party as nothing but its tail. He is really the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, and the great Democratic Party only comes in to give a subordinate boost to the little sorehead faction.

But while he tells us Democrats that he does not feel himself in the least indebted to us for his nomination, he rejoices that we have given up Democracy as dead and gone. Henceforth, he says, the Democratic Party must stand even with the doctrines he has always maintained! His language is: "Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another." That is, Jeffersonian Democracy has shaken hands with Horace Greeley Radicalism, and are henceforth to be one and the same thing. Greeley believes that the Democratic Party and all its time-honored principles are defunct; and he may well think so, if there is nothing left of Democracy but that intellectual and moral *slosh* which was represented at the Baltimore Convention. That Convention sold the party for less than Judas Iscariot got for betraying his Master. But the election will show that the honest masses of the party will not confirm the infamous bargain. Those who possess the least intellect and the least character will be whipped in, and made bitterly to bow down to the Greeley calf set up in the once honored place of Democracy; but there are a vast number of honest and intelligent Democrats who can just as soon be made to vote for Grant as for Greeley. They look upon a Democratic vote for Greeley as a vote to disband the Democratic Party, and to dump it into a cesspool of Horace-Greeley old-John-Brown-fire-eating radicalism. I am of that number myself; and, while shunning notoriety, my interest in the cause of pure Democracy is so great that I should be willing to debate the following question with any Greeley Democrat of ability—"Which would be the greatest calamity to the Democratic Party or the country, the election of Greeley or Grant?" I honestly believe the election of Greeley would, and I am prepared to give the reasons for my belief. And this I know to be the opinion of a great number of intellectual and distinguished Democrats in the United States. Indeed, the thinking force of the party does not accept the surrender. The multitude that does evil has gone over; but there is a saving and powerful minority which will not follow. But it is disheartening, almost appalling, to the intelligent Democratic patriot to think of the number of distinguished gentlemen who have abandoned their principles at the command of a convention which, in their inmost hearts, I know they despise. How many of them have told me that they never would, under any circumstances, support the platform and nominees of the Cincinnati Convention! Some who have now gone over declared in my presence that in some respects they considered the Cincinnati platform, in a Democratic point of view, at least, worse than the Philadelphia platform. On what ground that is not dishonoring to human nature am I to account for their seemingly miraculous change? If their own heart does not smite them in the face, I shall have to lower my admiration of human reason.

JEFFERSON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Large Republican Meeting at Fayetteville Yesterday.

Brilliant and Able Speech of Mr. Frederick Douglass.

The Steps and Struggles by which Human Freedom was Asserted.

State Rights Without Slavery Illogical and Unnecessary.

Greeley of Today and Greeley the Friend of Freedom, Contrasted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25.—This afternoon Secretary Delano spoke at Fayetteville, delivering a powerful oration. He was followed by Col. I. J. Young, of this city, who made an excellent address. One of the most remarkable speeches of the campaign was delivered here this evening before a large audience, in Metropolitan Hall, by Frederick Douglass. He was introduced by Hon. Samuel F. Phillips.

SPEECH OF MR. SMITH, OF WASHINGTON.

He was preceded by Mr. Smith, colored, from Washington, who began by saying that from what they had seen of the colored men along the route, since entering the State, it seemed almost unnecessary to say anything, as all these men had shown very clearly that they knew their whole duty and would do it. He then delivered a short eulogy on Grant and counseled the colored men that the privilege of liberty was to do right. They had the choice in the coming election between Grant, a Republican, and Greeley, a Democrat. The colored men had known him for thirty years as a Radical, but the Greeley of today is not the man of that era. Formerly his associates were Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, but he left all these at Cincinnati and got further from them at Baltimore, and every day his name remains at the Democratic mast-head he gets further from them. Grant, on the other hand, remains true to the principles of liberty, peace and the prosperity of the whole country. He warned his hearers not to be deceived by the blandishments of the Democracy into accepting the Cincinnati platform.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' SPEECH.

Mr. Douglass followed in a masterly oration, which he began by saying he confessed to great embarrassment in appearing before the audience. The questions involved in the present contest has been so frequently discussed that he was in danger of repetition. His voice also was gone, but he came here as an American citizen having common responsibilities and common duties with them all, to discuss what were their duties. He sketched his slave life, after which he said the world has made progress since then, but it so happens that every step in most disputed ways upward costs terribly, even in matters of conscience, and he drew a vivid picture of the long religious wars in Europe. But finally freedom was secured by the establishment of the Dutch Republic out of which our Republic sprang. In all this but one step had been gained, the right to worship God according to the individual conscience. Then came the simple proposition, "Every man is himself;" but it had to be fought about. Just for that this nation was divided at its centre, and to establish this proposition cost billions of treasure and tens of thousands of precious lives. The downfall of slavery was portrayed with power, and he gave a sketch of the removal of this shame. We have made great progress, but some progress yet remains to be made, especially by the blacks. Two hundred years ago a minister in Jamaica found it necessary to write a book to prove that the negro could be baptized; but he can now not only be baptized but vote and hold office. The relations between the white and colored citizens is now the great commanding question of the hour. He had never hated the slave-holder while hating slavery. The old questions which had long divided the people yet remain, only they came up in a new form, like the serpent in a new guise. The duty of the whites was to first find out what was necessary to quiet the South while slavery existed, which was the denial of free speech, which was proper, as then free speech could not be tolerated. But the moment slavery is abolished, the base line is freedom, and the rule of wisdom is free speech. Then the doctrine of State rights was necessary, as there was something peculiar which the local Government could better protect; but this was now changed, and general Government is the best. In the old time education was necessarily denied, but now it is as essential as it was then dangerous. The inferiority of the negro is not denied, but it can be removed. Centuries ago white men could be seen wearing collars bearing the names of their owners. Then they were slaves and down. Now the negroes are down, and it is the duty of all good citizens to help them up. There is nothing in the cry of "negro supremacy," for the idea that five millions can control forty millions of superior beings is absurd. What is wanted after ten years of blood, fire and fury is peace, security and quiet, and this can be gained only by the election of Ulysses S. Grant, the clear-headed, clear-eyed man who does not turn with every whiff of wind. Greeley is inconsistent and uncertain, so that we don't know today what he will do to-morrow. The speaker would like to vote for him, and would vote for him, if he was only certain which Greeley it would elect—him of today, or the Abolitionist of thirty years' devotion to human enfranchisement. Because of this uncertainty it is the duty of all true friends of liberty to vote for Grant. And especially is it the duty of all such in North Carolina to vote the Republican State ticket on the 1st of August, as thereby they can assure the continuance during the next four years of that stability, and devotion to the highest and best interests of mankind, which have marked the present Administration. The speaker concluded his admirable speech with a denial that the Republican Party is seeking social equality for the negro, or that the negro asks it. That is something no Legislature ever attempted, and never will. All that is demanded is civil equality.

At the conclusion, Mr. Douglass asked the crowd to follow him in giving three cheers, which they did with tremendous effect, and the meeting then dispersed. There were many of the most respectable white citizens of the city present, and the oration made a profound impression upon them. E. C.

General View of the Situation—A Look at the Congressional Districts—Expectations of the Republicans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, July 23.

After ten days of constant traveling I have succeeded in traversing all portions of the Old North State except the extreme western counties, where railroads do not penetrate and telegraphs are unknown, and which I have not attempted to visit for the reason that a correspondent would be put in the position of a miser hugging his useless bags of treasure on a desert island; he might collect columns of valuable and interesting matter, but it would occupy so many days in reaching New-York that it would not arrive until after the election, and would consequently be worthless. Therefore I turned to the east, and having since my last visited that region, as well as collected the latest and most trustworthy information from the extreme west, I feel confident that I am prepared to write intelligently concerning the prospects of the pending contest.

A CORRECTION.

In my first letter I endeavored to discharge an imperative duty by attempting to give such facts as would show the philosophy of the campaign, which I sought in the end to contain in the compendium, that while all the negroes and all the whites who were Unionists during the war, as well as those who being thorough Confederates during that period heartily acquiesced in its results, are for Grant. All of those who were intent on disunion, and who, since the war, have been, and still are, bitterly opposed to the pacification of the country upon the basis of the equality of all men before the law, are heartily for Greeley. I find, upon more extended observation in different portions of the State, that this condensation of the situation must be corrected in one important particular. All of the reconstructed are not for Greeley, and I must do the *Tribune* philosopher the justice to say that the Kuklux of the State and thousands of the more bitter Democrats will not vote for him under any possible contingency. He will doubtless be proud of the fact, and Gen. Grant is entitled to the same congratulation, as these men will not vote for him either, and they are looking to Louisville for a candidate to their liking. To them nothing good can come out of the Republican Nazareth, and Greeley has committed the heinous offense of having been an advocate of liberty and equality; but Gen. Grant has been guilty of the unpardonable sin of "freeing the niggers" with his sword. They do not accept the results of the war; they yet believe this is exclusively a white man's Government, and die when they will, it will be cursing the Republican Party. Not to get the votes of these men ought to be a supreme satisfaction to Mr. Greeley, notwithstanding their refusal to vote for him makes it impossible for him to receive the electoral votes upon which he so confidently counted, and, of course, destroys his last chance for the Presidency, for my information is that the same feeling pervades all the States which were in rebellion, even to Virginia, which many well informed persons think is sure for Grant, because of the apathy of these malcontents. This is a high compliment, which Mr. Greeley did not expect as a result of the deathbed marriage, and he will doubtless appreciate it.

THE KUKLUX TO VOTE FOR MERRIMON.

While the rebellion against expediency within the Democratic ranks will undoubtedly have great effect in swelling the majority for Gen. Grant in North Carolina in November, I can yet see no reason to believe that it will help us any in the August election. All of this class with whom I talked declared that while they would never vote for Greeley, they would vote for Merrimon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, for the reason that they could thus do something to rid the State of "—— carpet-baggers and niggers," as they call our colored citizens and Northern men who have come here as bona fide settlers, for no other class of immigrants are now left here. Therefore my previous estimates as to the result on the 1st prox. must remain undisturbed, and lest some doubter may see in this confession hope for the enemy, it may be well to state broadly the undeniable fact that ever since the war North Carolina, on a full and fair vote, has been one of the most reliable Republican States in the Union. Admitting this, as it must be, and taking into consideration the fact that there is to be a full and fair vote, and that there are not a hundred men white and black in the State who have heretofore been known as Republicans who will vote in the Greeley interest, and it is difficult to see how the Republicans are to escape a sweeping victory.

COMFORT FOR THE DOUBTING.

But in order that the knees of the weak may be made strong, and the prophecy justified, it is necessary to look at the State somewhat in detail, and consider some of the chief reasons for its present political conditions. Beginning at the north-east, in the First Congressional District, where C. L. Cobb is the Republican candidate for Representative, and W. M. Carter the Democratic, the chances are found entirely with the former. The district is composed of the Counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Perquimans, Bertie, Martin, Pitt, Beaufort, Pamlico, Washington, Tyrrell, Dane and Hyde, with a voting population of 26,185. For the reason that more encouragement can be found in the figures, it is the custom of the Democracy to attempt to forecast the future by drawing probabilities from the vote of 1870, but nothing could be more absurd. At that time the Kuklux had control of the State, the Republicans were dismayed and demoralized, and many either stayed away from the polls or voted the Democratic ticket as a means of self-protection. Nothing of this kind affected the election of last year, and it cannot be disputed that the vote against a Constitutional Convention was wholly Republican, and that for it entirely Democratic. The Democracy getting control of the Legislature, naturally sought to destroy the present admirable State Constitution, which lodges all power with the people, and as they could only do it by the calling of a Constitutional Convention by popular vote, they were forced to an issue, the result of which showed how thoroughly the State is Republican on a fair vote. It is claimed, indeed, that on this occasion many Democrats voted with the Republicans, but there is no evidence that a single one of those virulent Democrats who are supporting Merrimon did so; and it would be so unnatural that there is no ground for believing that they did. The plain fact is that the true comparison is with the vote of 1871, and that the Republican vote this year will be largely in excess of that of last by accessions from the hitherto dormant vote; I have circumstantial evidence as to the latter which makes it impossible to doubt it.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Applying then this correct test to the First District, and what is the result? The Republican majority in the counties composing the district was 1,713, and the election of C. L. Cobb is thus made certain. The Second District, where Hon. C. R. Thomas, the present member, is the Republican candidate for Congress, and J. L. Kitchen is the Democratic, is composed of the Counties of Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Wilson, Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones and Craven. In making the new apportionment the Democrats took all the counties having a large negro vote and strung them together, with the consequence of making the district stretch through the entire State from north to south, and giving an immense Republican majority last year of 9,073. The Third District, composed of the Counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Hartnett, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New-Hanover, Moore, Carteret, gave a Republican majority last year of 1,072, so that Neil McKay, who is the Republican candidate for Congress, is certain of an election. The Fourth District has the Counties of Johnston, Wake, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Franklin, and Nash, with a Republican majority last year of 1,192, and William A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, who is the Republican candidate, is so much more stronger than his party that his election is deemed certain by 1,500 majority. The Fifth District has the Counties of Randolph, Davidson, Guilford, Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes. In these there was a Democratic majority last year of 54, but Hon. Thomas Settle, who was the President of the Philadelphia Convention, the Republican candidate, is so extremely popular that his election is conceded, and the best informed of his friends claim a majority of 500 for him. The Sixth District is composed of Robeson, Montgomery, Richmond, Anson, Stanley, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, and Mecklenburg, and gave a Democratic majority last year of 1,156, and it is estimated that the majority will be about the same this year. Some very sanguine Republicans anticipate the election of O. H. Dockery, the Republican candidate, but can give no better reason for their expectation than that he is one of the ablest and most popular men in the State, and by long odds the most powerful stump speaker in the canvass. The Seventh District creeps into the North Carolina Egypt, and is composed of the Counties of Surrey, Forsyth, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Iredell, Alexander, Wilkes, Allegheny, Ashe and Watuga. These gave a Democratic majority last year of eight hundred, and can be relied on to do the same this year. The Eighth District comprises the extreme south-western portion of the State, and has in it the Counties of Caldwell, Burke, Cleveland, Mitchel, Yancey, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Clay, Graham, Cherokee. These gave a Democratic majority last year of 1,691, and will do but little better this year.

A CALM REVIEW OF THE PROSPECT.

Consolidating these majorities, making relative allowance for expected increase, and admitting that the Republicans do no better this year than they did last, it will be seen that they will carry the State by about ten thousand majority. But there are many among those best informed who expect to do very much better, and will be greatly disappointed if the Republican majority falls below fifteen thousand. While these figures are entirely possible, it will be more prudent not to hope for them, and there is no need for chagrin if the majority does not exceed twelve thousand. When I first reached the State, and when I had taken only the Democratic view of the situation, with which I happened to come first in contact, I thought the Republican majority might not exceed seven thousand, and said so. Now, when I have become familiar with all the facts, I as fully expect twelve thousand majority for the Republican ticket, and as freely put the expectation on record. Were it not for the desperate canvass which the Democrats are making the Republican majority would as certainly go to twenty thousand, as they would otherwise get a large majority of the increased vote that is expected, and which is largely composed of men who have heretofore stayed away from the polls in consequence of the terrorism of the Kuklux, and who, without exception, are Republican. But they are not of the stuff of which heroes are made, and the mere fact that the Democrats are active and noisy will frighten many of them into voting with them, although I am convinced they can vote in accordance with their political belief without danger. There is an extreme earnestness about a Southern Democrat that is not exactly bluster, but it passes for it, and serves an excellent purpose in convincing the timid that he is a very dangerous fellow to be crossed. He was at one time, but I see no reason to suppose that he has not been so far weaned from his former ways that he will permit a vote against him to be cast without taking it as a personal insult and demanding satisfaction. I am speaking in a general sense, for there are yet exceptions, and those who thoughtfully read the signs of the times believe that election day will not pass without several murders being perpetrated. The canvass has been one of extreme bitterness from the beginning, and is now degenerating among many of the principal participants into personal hostility, and there is very grave danger that in some cases these feelings will break out into acts of violence. There may, therefore, be some excuse for those who do not care to provoke possible wrath, and they probably will not be severely blamed because, through them, the Republican majority will not exceed twelve thousand. Nothing short of a general riot or wholesale cheating can keep it much below that figure.

E. C.

Who Shall Democrats Support?

The following candid and well-reasoned article is from the Brockport *Democrat*, a journal of decided local influence. Both the spirit and ability of the article deserve respect:

"The time has come when every honest and independent Democrat must of necessity ignore party leaders, and think and act for himself.

Our party exists no longer, but in name. The Convention recently assembled at Baltimore presents to us the humiliating spectacle of a party without party principles, without a leader, without anything tangible upon which to hang a faith—in fact, the mere ghost of a once great party.

What have our leaders done? They have borrowed a platform adopted by a Convention purely Republican; they have borrowed the candidate of that Convention, a Republican ever since the party came into being, and no less a Republican today, as he himself affirms.

The choice, then, which Democrats are called upon to make, is between two Republicans, one of Democratic antecedents, the other the life-long enemy of Democracy and the persistent villifier of even its best and purest men and measures.

We have no hesitation in choosing between Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Between the two platforms there is perhaps little to choose. Both indefinitely favor civil service reform, amnesty, payment of the nation's debts, both gratefully remember the soldiers and sailors of the late war, &c., &c. The main points of difference are that the platform adopted at Philadelphia favors the raising of revenue by importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country; while the Cincinnati platform evades this, the one question upon which the borrowed candidate of the Democracy is irreconcilably opposed to those who constitute his following, by remitting the whole matter to the people in their Congressional districts.

The Philadelphia platform contains one resolution which, though couched in the most general terms, is significant of a growing disposition on the part of voters to pay respectful attention to the demands of those yet excluded from the suffrage. The Cincinnati platform is silent upon the subject.

There is one, and only one, direct issue taken by the two platforms, *i. e.*, upon the question of the President's re-eligibility to office.

We think these various differences are decidedly in favor of the Philadelphia platform, mainly for the reason that directness is always better than evasion; that 'a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to incidentally protect,' is the true middle-ground upon which most men consent to unite; also because men will be found unwilling to commit themselves to a principle which imperatively requires that in no case shall a President be a candidate for re-election.

So much for the platforms. And now, between the Republican candidates before the people we have no hesitancy in pronouncing for Grant. As the successful leader of the Northern armies during the late war he challenges our admiration; as chief administrator of the laws of the nation he commands our respect and confidence.

That the Administration of President Grant has been entirely free from mistakes, not even his most zealous supporters will affirm. He himself says: 'My past experience may guide me in avoiding the mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations.' But that his Administration has on the whole been successful—far more so than it gave promise in '69, no candid man will deny.

Above the general murmur of dissatisfaction with the nomination of Greeley; above the loud recitals of his many eccentricities and inconsistencies, we hear the cry of 'Peace;' and we are told that upon the election of Greeley depends the realization of this general desire. We have heard the cry before. Had it been heeded in '61, the result would have been a dissolved Union. Had it been heeded in '64, when Greeley bargained with traitors at Niagara Falls, the nation would have been weakened and humiliated. Had it been heeded in '64, the war and the better results growing out of the war would have been a failure.

And what is that peace offered us by the South today? Why are 'hands clasped across the bloody chasm?' While we would gladly encourage every effort being, or about to be made, in the interests of a common country, we question the sincerity of a hand-grasp from those who only a few weeks ago openly avowed their opinion that the results for which they fought were yet within their grasp—that more could be gained by diplomacy than by war. We therefore look with suspicion upon the many exhibitions of friendship between him, who at one time preached the doctrine of secession, at another time urged the purchase of the slave property of the South, and later, signed the bail bond of the rebel leader; between him and those, who failing in one effort to destroy the Union, only wait for a more favorable opportunity to project another in the same direction.

With these facts before us, we ask all intelligent and patriotic Democrats in this district to calmly consider the situation. The time has come when every true citizen should plant himself squarely between his country and her enemies, disguise themselves as they may. To every Democrat who fought for her in the field, or prayed for her success at home, who desires steadiness in business circles, the economic administration of the national finances, the maintenance of our national honor, the complete and indissoluble Union of the States; to all such we appeal, asking you to join with us, and with the Republican Party, in the support of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson."

Controller's Payments.

Controller Green will pay today, through the City Pay-master, on the lines of the different works, all the laborers employed on the "Boule-vards," their wages to July 13th inst., amounting in all to $26,763 93.

NOT FOR GREELEY.

Ex-Judge Clerke Resigns from the New Tammany General Committee—Reasons for His Course.

Hon. John W. Chanler, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, Tammany Hall:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to resign my position as a member of the Democratic General Committee. My reasons are indicated in the following statement and accompanying remarks:

Being a Jeffersonian Democrat on profound conviction, having never throughout a long life voted for an Anti-Democratic candidate for the Presidency, I felt grieved, and, I may say, shocked, at the disgrace and humiliation by which the unparalleled spoliations and treachery of the Tammany Ring compromised the party, brought reproach on our country and its political institutions, and was rapidly approaching the confiscation of all property within the limits of the City. When I supposed that, by the uprising of the people on the 8th of November last, the wretches who composed this band of robbers were completely routed and subdued, and would henceforth be powerless, I thought a good opportunity presented itself for a reorganization of all the Committees and machinery of the party, and I consented to become a member for 1872, of the General Committee, and was elected a delegate from the Eighteenth Assembly District in which I reside. The Tammany Society was reorganized, and I thought purified; a new and effectual method for the formation and regulation of primary elections was devised and adopted; and a new General Committee was elected, composed of delegates from every Assembly District in the City. Everything seemed to promise well for the party, and, still more important, for the interests of the whole population. But, alas! I soon saw that the old leaven was beginning, little by little, to leaven the whole lump, and that the cunning intermeddling of the Sweeneys, the Genets, the Tweeds, the Halls, the Brennans, and the Hoffmans, became manifest to the dullest comprehension. Even the shadow of Morrissey, of unenviable pugilistic renown, could be seen in the distance. By the way, unenviable as his reputation is, if I were driven by a deplorable necessity to make a choice, I would prefer it to that of many of the previously-named persons; for I do not think he ever betrayed, or ever connived with those who betrayed, a private or public trust. The game went on; this delectable brotherhood succeeded with their wicked schemes; Tammany was soon brought back into the slough of corruption; and a conspiracy to nominate Horace Greeley as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency was consummated. Horace Greeley a Democratic candidate for the Presidency!! or for the office of a constable. I believe if he succeeded, by any possible chance, in being elected to the latter office, he would use all the power and opportunity it gave him in molesting primary elections and Democratic meetings in general. From the time of the first Presidential term, when Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton contended, in relation to the fundamental principles of a Government suitable for Young America, down to the present time, it would be impossible to find, after the most diligent search in any nook, corner, hamlet, village or city of the land, any man more undemocratic—any man cherishing in his heart of hearts a more bitter moral abhorrence of Democracy than this self same Horace Greeley. Though displaying ability at the editorial desk, to which, if wise, he would have confined himself, he appears to me incapable of comprehending the nature and true tendency of Democratic institutions. He has always maintained that a Government ought to interfere with every one and everything, and put a stop to every evil under the sun. Under such delusion he has frantically, during his whole career, advocated the abomination that is amusingly called "protection." Protection! the protection "that wolves give to lambs." This hideous imposture, which the nation has had to endure for a long series of years, is in a great measure the work of Horace Greeley. This "protection" is, to my mind, as clearly unconstitutional as it is opposed to the first principles of economical science. It is not my purpose here to indulge in any argument on this subject; but can any true Democrat believe that the framers of the Constitution and those who adopted it intended to authorize Congress to impose duties on imports for any other purpose than simply and exclusively to provide a revenue for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Government! Congress has just as much authority, under the Constitution, to tax citizens a specified amount directly, and transfer the proceeds to the pockets of the manufacturers, or of any other portion of the population, for the purpose of what Horace Greeley calls "protection." Yet, the man who has been all his life defying the plain teachings of the Constitution in this respect, and of its Democratic commentators, is now, by shameless intrigue and trick, the candidate of the great Democratic Party of the Union. I deny, however, that he is truly the candidate of that party, but he is the candidate of the leeches, who, with the hope of renewed power and plunder, have contrived, for the time, to get control over it. It is a most unholy alliance, a most anomalous coalition, which will end in disaster to every Democrat who has had any hand or part in it, except, perhaps, those simple souls who are so infatuated as to think that the success of Greeley will conduce to the defeat of the Republicans, as they call themselves, and the triumph of Democracy. Convinced that the ascendancy of Democratic principles is essential to the perpetuity of our institutions and the permanent prosperity of the land, I cannot vote for Horace Greeley, and cannot remain a member of an organization which supports him. The toll of the bell proclaiming his election would sound to my ears as the knell proclaiming the extinction of all that has ever been politically dear to me.

Instead of manfully standing up for the ascendancy of Jeffersonian principles, Tammany Hall and the Baltimore Convention, setting up a spurious Democracy, and led astray by delusive notions of expediency, have basely and insanely sold their inheritance for a consideration, which they ought to have spurned from them with indignation. In the words used by the apostle in the Apocalypse in relation to other baneful defections, I would say, "Blowing neither cold nor hot, their candlestick will be removed out of its place." and Tammany Hall, no longer a Democratic temple, but a "synagogue of Satan," (political,) will, I trust, be superceded by an organization, with whatever name, ("what's in a name?") faithfully and tenaciously cherishing and propagating the principles which Thomas Jefferson opposed to the centralizing and oligarchical system advocated by Alexander Hamilton.

With much personal regard, I am truly yours,
THOMAS WM. CLERKE.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

A Liberal Who Cannot Support the Piebald Candidate.

NO. 227 ADELPHI-STREET,
BROOKLYN, July 25, 1872.

Charles H. Hodges, Esq., Secretary:

SIR: Were it not that my name appeared on the list of Liberal Republicans who called the first primary meeting of that organization in the Twentieth Ward of Brooklyn, and that at that meeting I was elected a member of two important committees, I would not address you thus personally.

Mr. Horace Greeley is a man of such nobility of personal character that I consider him worthy of the highest esteem, and as a Liberal Republican my limited influence and services were his. Had the Democratic Party nominated one of their own leading men for the Presidency, I would have admired their pluck, and if successful, gracefully yielded to them the palm of victory. Ever since the formation of the Republican Party, which has saved the country and made it honored among the nations, I have been a Republican, and am unwilling now to intrust the purity and preservation of the principles of that party to a man elected by the Democracy, a party which has always been the avowed and bitter enemy of Horace Greeley and Republicanism.

I herewith tender my resignation from membership of the Liberal Republican Association of the Twentieth Ward,

And am, yours respectfully,
ROBERT ANDERSON.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26—1 A. M.—The low barometer which had reached Lake Erie on Thursday afternoon has extended rapidly to New-York, with rain on Lake Erie. Threatening weather on the lower lakes eastward to New-York and New-England, and southerly to easterly winds. Partly cloudy weather on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, with southerly winds. Clearing weather in the North-west, Upper Mississippi, and on the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer and area of cloud and rain on the lower lakes will move rapidly eastward, with southerly to easterly winds, over the Northern, Middle and Eastern States. Clearing weather will prevail in the North-west, the Upper Mississippi Valley and on the Upper Lakes, and extend south-westward to the Ohio Valley and the Lower Lakes by Friday noon. Clear weather will prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with southerly winds.

Billiard Match for $500.

A large crowd of billiardists assembled at Chris. O'Connor's rooms, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, last night, to witness the match game of billiards between Maurice Daly and John Deery. The game was 500 points, French caroms, and the stake was $250 a side. The first part of this game, Deery succeeded in scoring 50 points, while Daly only scored one. But the latter soon reduced the difference. The game was one of the most singular and exciting ever witnessed. Deery at times being 100 points ahead, and at others the game was nearly even. Deery was greatly the favorite in the betting throughout the game, and shortly before the close $100 to $25 was offered with no takers. At that time the score stood Deery 425, Daly 345. By a series of the most brilliant plays, however, Daly succeeded in putting in a run of 56, and followed it with other large scores until he finished the game, the score standing—Daly 500, Deery 457. The number of innings was 125. Daly's average was 4, and the time of the game was four hours.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Senator Wilson's Views of the Prospects in North Carolina and Virginia—A Weak Attempt to Bolster up Schurz's Slanders—A Pennsylvanian Candidate for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Wilson returned from North Carolina this morning, and left to-night for the North. He will go to Massachusetts for a few days, and then take the stump in the Western States. He brings the most confident report from North Carolina. He addressed large and enthusiastic meetings; he did not find a Greeley Republican; the negroes will vote solid for the State Republican ticket; in the November election Grant will get many Democratic votes of old Democrats who prefer him to Greeley. Mr. Wilson goes home feeling thorough confidence in the favorable result of the election next week. The prospect in Virginia he regards excellent. He thinks it may be carried for Grant, who will poll thousands of Democratic votes.

PLEASONTON TO BOLSTER SCHURZ'S SLANDERS.

The name of Gen. Pleasonton has been mentioned as one of those whom Mr. Schurz refers to as having attempted a negotiation with him in regard to San Domingo, the basis being the disposition of patronage. There is strong reason to credit the report, and it is likely that the letter partly quoted is from him. This was undoubtedly one of Pleasonton's confidence games, which he was playing for a few months, more than a year ago. Whatever proposition he made must have been on his own responsibility. It will be recalled by the country, that he distinguished himself by trying to establish the independence of the Internal Revenue Bureau from the Treasury Department. He represented that it was with the consent and wish of the President that he was opposing Mr. Boutwell before Congress in respect to the repeal of the income tax, but it was afterward decided pretty emphatically that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility. Very likely Mr. Schurz will attempt to bolster his statement up by the aid of Gen. Pleasonton.

A PENNSYLVANIAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

A telegram from Harrisburg, Penn., this evening announces the nomination by the State Central Committee today of Gen. Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk, as the third candidate for Congress, to represent the State at large. This is regarded here by those who know the new candidate as an exceedingly wise selection, Gen. Albright having made for himself a first-class record during the war as a commander in the field, and having distinguished himself since then in the walks of civil life. He was the first lay delegate from Philadelphia to the Methodist General Conference recently held in Brooklyn, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, at which time he was Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Letter of Thanks to Mr. Bennett—An Interesting Narrative from a Man Shut Out of the World for Years—Almost at the Source of the Nile.

LONDON, July 25.—The following communication was received in this City from Dr. Livingstone, by Stanley's mail from Africa, conveying the thanks of the explorer to the editor of the New-York *Herald* for the successful organization of the American Search Expedition:

UJIJI, ON TANGANYIKA,
EAST AFRICA, November, 1871.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: It is in general somewhat difficult to write to one we have never seen—it feels so much like addressing an abstract idea—but the presence of your representative, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in this distant region, takes away the strangeness I should otherwise have felt, and in writing to thank you for the extreme kindness that prompted you to send him, I feel quite at home.

If I explain the forlorn condition in which he found me you will easily perceive that I have good reason to use very strong expressions of gratitude. I came to Ujiji off a tramp of between 400 and 500 miles, beneath a blazing vertical sun, having been baffled, worried, defeated and forced to return, when almost in sight of the end of the geographical part of my mission, by a number of half-caste Moslem slaves sent to me from Zanzibar, instead of men. The sore heart made still sorer by the woful sights I had seen of man's inhumanity to man reached and told on the bodily frame, and depressed it beyond measure. I thought that I was dying on my feet. It is not too much to say that almost every step of the weary, sultry way was in pain, and I reached Ujiji a mere "ruckle" of bones.

There I found that some £500 sterling worth of goods which I had ordered from Zanzibar had unaccountably been intrusted to a drunken half-caste Moslem tailor, who, after squandering them for sixteen months on the way to Ujiji, finished up by selling off all that remained for slaves and ivory for himself. He had "divined" on the Koran and found that I was dead. He had also written to the Governor of Unyanyembe that he had sent slaves after me to Manyema, who returned and reported my decease, and begged permission to sell off the few goods that his drunken appetite had spared. He, however, knew perfectly well, from men who had seen me, that I was alive, and waiting for the goods and men; but as for morality, he is evidently an idiot, and there being no law here except that of the dagger or musket, I had to sit down in great weakness, destitute of everything save a few barter cloths and beads, which I had taken the precaution to leave here in case of extreme need.

The near prospect of beggary among Ujijians made me miserable. I could not despair, because I laughed so much at a friend who, on reaching the mouth of the Zambezi, said that he was tempted to despair on breaking the photograph of his wife. We could have no success after that. Afterward the idea of despair had to me such a strong smack of the ludicrous that it was out of the question.

Well, when I had got to about the lowest verge, vague rumors of an English visitor reached me. I thought of myself as the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho; but neither priest, Levite nor Samaritan could possibly pass my way. Yet the good Samaritan was close at hand, and one of my people rushed up at the top of his speed, and, in great excitement, gasped out, "An Englishman coming; I see him!" and off he darted to meet him. An American flag, the first ever seen in these parts, at the head of a caravan, told me the nationality of the stranger. I am as cold and non-demonstrative as we islanders are usually reputed to be; but your kindness made my frame thrill. It was, indeed, overwhelming, and I said in my soul, "Let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours!"

The news Mr. Stanley had to tell was thrilling. The mighty political changes on the Continent, the success of the Atlantic cables, the election of Gen. Grant, and many other topics riveted my attention for days together, and had an immediate and beneficial effect on my health. I had been without news from home for years, save what I could glean from a few *Saturday Reviews* and *Punch* of 1868. The appetite revived, and in a week I began to feel strong again.

Mr. Stanley brought a most kind and encouraging dispatch from Lord Clarendon, whose loss I sincerely deplore, the first I have received from the Foreign Office since 1866, and information that the British Government had kindly sent a thousand pounds sterling to my aid. Up to his arrival I was not aware of any pecuniary aid. I came unsalaried, but this want is now happily repaired, and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that though uncheered by letter, I have stuck to the task which my friend Sir Roderick Murchison set me with "John Bullish" tenacity, believing that all would come right at last.

The water-shed of South Central Africa is over 700 miles in length. The fountains thereon are almost innumerable—that is, it would take a man's lifetime to count them. From the water-shed they converge into four large rivers, and these again into two mighty streams in the great Nile Valley, which begins in 10° to 12° south latitude. It was long ere light dawned on the ancient problem and gave me a clear idea of the drainage. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way, and was, generally, groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran? We drank our fill and let the rest run by. The Portuguese who visited Casembe asked for slaves and ivory, and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned, until I was almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus.

My last work, in which I have been greatly hindered from want of suitable attendants, was following the central line of drainage down through the country of the cannibals, called Manyuema, or shortly, Manyema. This line of drainage has four large lakes in it. The fourth I was near when obliged to turn. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be reached at any point or at any time of the year. Two western drains, the Lupira, or Bartle Frere River, flow into it at Lake Kamolondo. Then the great River Lomame flows through Lake Lincoln into it, too, and seems to form the western arm of the Nile, on which Petherick traded.

Now, I know about six hundred miles of the water-shed, and, unfortunately, the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole; for in it, if I am not mistaken, four fountains arise from an earthen mound, and the last of the four becomes, at no great distance off, a large river. Two of these run north to Egypt, Lupera, and Louraine, and two run south into Inner Ethiopia, as the Liambai, or Upper Zambezi, and the Kafneare. These are not the sources of the Nile mentioned by the Secretary of Minerva, in the City of Sais, to Herodotus. I have heard of them so often, and at great distances off, that I cannot doubt their existence, and in spite of the sore longing for home that seizes me every time I think of my family, I wish to finish up by their rediscovery.

Five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods have again unaccountably been intrusted to slaves, and have been over a year on the way, instead of four months. I must go where they lie at your expense, ere I can put the natural completion to my work.

And if my disclosures regarding the terrible Ujijian slavery should lead to the suppression of the east coast-slave trade I shall regard that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together. Now that you have done with domestic slavery forever, lend us your powerful aid toward this great object. This fine country is blighted, as with a curse from above, in order that the slavery privileges of the petty Sultan of Zanzibar may not be infringed; and the rights of the Crown of Portugal, which are mythical, should be kept in abeyance till some future time when Africa will become another India to Portuguese slave-traders.

I conclude by again thanking you most cordially for your great generosity, and am,

Gratefully yours,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The son of the Mayor of Salt Lake City was killed, on Wednesday, by the premature discharge of a pistol.

The War Department was closed yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late Chief Clerk, Mr. Potts.

Lieut. George W. Pigman has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Yantic.

Charles Mott, the agent of the Keokuk Packet Company, was arrested, yesterday, for embezzlement in St. Louis.

Second Assistant Engineer Levi F. Safford has been detached from the Saranac and ordered home.

Harlow B. Goddard has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Fifth Kentucky District.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the Saranac.

The graduates of Amherst College in Boston and vicinity give a dinner to the winning Amherst crew in Boston today.

Measures are now being taken to reorganize the Buffalo Elevator Association, which, it is expected will be in full operation in a few days.

The American Philological Association closed its session in Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to meet next July, at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.

Three new, unoccupied dwelling-houses, owned by William Jess and Charles Dolan, in West Roxbury, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $7,000.

The Missouri Liberal State Convention has been called to meet in Jefferson City on the 21st of August, at the same time and place as the Democratic State Convention.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman has been placed on the retired list, which promotes Commander Alex. M. Pennock to Rear-Admiral, and Capt. R. H. Wyman to be Commodore.

The Republicans have nominated M. J. Inscore, of Union County, for the Legislature of Illinois, from the Eighteenth District, and Ben. L. Wiley for State Senator.

Harlow W. Chittenden, of Syracuse, and for a long period the General Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, died there on Wednesday night, aged fifty-five.

Albert Attley, aged twenty years, who was under sentence to the House of Correction for assaulting a companion on board the school-ship at Boston, hanged himself yesterday.

The wife of Henry Hyman, of Albany, N. Y., died there yesterday, from the effects, it is supposed, of violence at the hands of her husband. She was sixty years of age.

The trial of Mrs. A. C. Downs, charged with attempting to burn the Sigourney House, in Hartford, Conn., in March last, was concluded yesterday by a verdict of acquittal.

Joseph Donahue, of Philadelphia, a member of the American Protestant Association excursion party, was seized with cramp while bathing at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday, and was drowned.

The jury in the case of Henry F. Wagner, in Newark, N. J., yesterday, returned a verdict of death from unknown causes, and appointed a committee of five to call the attention of the authorities to the hasty and unnatural burial of county cases.

Mr. Johnson, member of Parliament for Belfast, and Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland, was received in Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday night, by an immense procession of Orangemen, and escorted to the park, where addresses were presented.

Death of Ex-Postmaster-General Randall.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 25.—Ex-Postmaster-General A. W. Randall died to-night at his residence in this city, after a protracted illness. He was fifty-three years of age.

Mr. Greeley and George H. Butler.

It will be remembered that the *Tribune* recently denounced George H. Butler in unmeasured terms, and severely rated the Administration for ever appointing him Consul to Egypt. The *Nation* upon this said that, if its memory served it, Mr. Greeley himself took the chair at a dinner given to Butler before his departure for Egypt. This was denied, with many hard words, by the *Tribune*, and people were led to suppose that Mr. Greeley indignantly declined to go to the dinner party in question. The *Nation*, however, has gone into the subject with a little care, and this is the story it tells this week. What are we to think of the honesty displayed in the management of the Greeley organ nowadays?

"Trusting to our recollection of the facts, we said in last week's *Nation* that when, two or three years ago, a congratulatory dinner was given to Consul-General Butler, then newly appointed, Mr. Greeley was present, and, as we thought, presided. We called attention to this fact, because we knew that the Greeley organs would set down Butler's last disgraceful performance to the discredit of the Administration, as they ought; because we knew that they would assert directly or by implication that were Greeley only in the White House no such appointments would be made; and because we thought his 'record,' not only in general, but in regard to this particular case of Butler's appointment, was not such as to warrant decent men in hoping for anything better from Greeley than we have had from Grant. Upon this the *Tribune* observed that it did not like to say we had told 'an unpardonable lie,' for fear we should think it unmannerly, but it felt free to say that we had in this instance varied our usual 'chatter of innuendoes' by 'a plump falsehood'—which remarks, by the way, we do not think very mannerly either. However, manners are of less consequence in such matters than substantial accuracy, and the *Tribune*, if it values accuracy, will be compelled to revise its criticisms, as may be seen from the following paragraph, which we take from the eighth page of the *Tribune* of Dec. 2, 1869. The italics are ours:

DINNER TO GEORGE H. BUTLER, CONSUL-GENERAL TO INDIA.

Last evening, a dinner of more than usual charm was given to Mr. George H. Butler, on his appointment as Consul-General to India, by his brother journalists and friends. The dinner was served in the style for which the Astor has both an American and a European fame. The critical condition of Mr. Richardson gave a certain subdued feeling to the delights of the occasion, as it prevented the presence of Mr. Greeley; and the announcement of the hope of Mr. Richardson's recovery conveyed during the evening by Mr. Stetson was received with the most enthusiastic joy, by a gathering numbering representatives of every journal in New-York. Mr. Greeley, *owing to the critical condition of Mr. Richardson, was unable to preside, and sent a note of apology, expressing his regret and his entire sympathy with the object.* Mr. John Swinton, formerly of the *Times*, one of the old editors (though by no means one of the old men) in the City, took his place, and Mr. William Stuart acted as Vice-Chairman. There were present Chief-Justice Barnard and Judge McCunn, of the Supreme Court, Recorder Hackett, Hon. John Develin, Messrs. Hatch, Van Schoick, Hugh Hastings, Howard, Cummings, Wm. Winter, E. H. House, Wheeler, Schuyler, and Kirwan, and representatives from every journal in New-York. The evening was enlivened by many brilliant speeches, and crowned with many good wishes for the new Consul-General to Calcutta.

The Springfield *Republican* completed the true history of Mr. Greeley's behavior when, in its issue of Saturday last, it inquired as follows: 'Did he not foolishly agree to preside, and back out because some of his friends objected to the scandal of his presiding at a dinner in favor of so base a notoriety, and because poor Richardson was at the very hour dying in the same hotel?' Our readers will now see just how far we misled them in telling them, as our recollection told us, that Mr. Greeley made one in this precious company of McCunns, Barnards, Proclamation Howards, Stuarts and Butlers, and how far the *Tribune* is justified in its charge that we willfully deceived them in making them think that Mr. Greeley would 'indorse' such a person as Mr. Butler. We leave them with the *Tribune* of Dec. 2, 1869, and we imagine that further remark from us is unnecessary. Everybody, we suppose, can see where, as between the *Nation* and the *Tribune*, the ugly names which the *Tribune* has brought forward are justly to be applied.

It was to such performances that we referred last week when we advised our readers not to believe firmly in all the statements made nowadays by the *Tribune*. From the beginning of the campaign till now it has exhibited an ingenuity, so to speak, in the treatment of the news and of the journals opposed to it which have been anything but creditable to it. Its treatment, the other day, of *Harper's Weekly*, for example, was such as to show as plainly as any recent event in journalism that even yet the conductors of our newspapers may do things in the exercise of their profession which, if done in private life, would very speedily remand the man who did them to his own society. The facts are these: *Harper's Weekly*, a fortnight or three weeks ago, declared that Mr. Greeley, in November, 1860, printed in the *Tribune* some very savage words about the South—words which, we dare say, multitudes of us subscribed to in the succeeding days of bitterness, but which, nevertheless, were barbarous and unrestrained, and the republication of which, both on account of their barbarity and their headlong unrestraint, is calculated to injure Mr. Greeley's chances of election. This the *Tribune* saw, and it saw, too, that the *Weekly* had made a mistake as to the date of the original publication. What does the reader suppose that the *Tribune* did? Behave with candor and sense? It took courage when it saw the wrong date, said that it could endure a good deal, but that 'forgery' was a little too much for it, talked of 'this pretended extract,' and then, without blushing, it roundly swore that the *Tribune* of such and such a date contained no such language as was quoted. No more it did; and the object of the writer was to make the public believe that the *Tribune* of no other date contained any such language. Yet word for word the passage can be pointed out in the columns of the *Tribune* for May 1, 1861, instead of Nov. 26, 1860. So, too, the *Evening Post* has been treated with the same dishonesty—there is no other word for it. Ours is a great profession."

Not an Alcoholic Wash.
BURNETT'S MATCHLESS COCOAINE.
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.
The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, with a four-page supplement, making altogether twelve pages of reading matter, will contain a full report of SENATOR CONKLING'S GREAT SPEECH at Cooper Institute; Biographical Sketches of Presidents GRANT and LINCOLN; THE TRUTH AT LAST, being the official report of the rebel agent Greeley went to Canada to visit: Speeches of Senator Wilson and Secretary Delano in North Carolina, New Movements in Erie, the College Regatta, with the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

A Small Payment Down and the Balance in easy monthly payments, and the total amount only $55, are the terms of the new WILSON UNDER-FEED SEWING-MACHINE, in every respect the best and most perfect machine in use. No man has any excuse for not presenting to his wife, mother or sister, one of these superior machines. The price is low, and he can have his own time to pay for it. When one considers the low price at which it is sold, and the fact that it has demonstrated its superiority over all the other machines by surpassing them in elegant work, and, above all, the terms on which it is sold, the wonder is that there is not a Wilson machine in every home in the State. Salesroom No. 707 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $90. New Melodeons, $65, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BYRNES—ASHTON.—On the 23d, by Rev. L. S. Weed, WILLIAM H. BYRNES to EMMA F., eldest daughter of the late William Ashton, all of this City.

LOWE—GOBLE.—Wednesday, July 24, 1872, Mr. HENRY S. LOWE to Miss ADDIE N. GOBLE, by Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARRETT.—At Jamestown, N. Y., July 22, 1872, Hon. SAMUEL BARRETT, aged 80 years, father of Mrs. John H. White and Mrs. Elial F. Hall, of this City.

BROWN.—On Thursday morning, 25th inst. CLARISSA BROWN, relict of Isaac Brown, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 770 Park-av., near Throop-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GAUTIER.—On Tuesday, July 23, at White Plains, at the residence of his son-in-law, James B. Kaysor, SAMUEL TEN EYCK GAUTIER, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church, New-York.

JONES.—At Greenwich, Conn., July 24, EDDY, infant son of Edward W. and Isabella B. Jones, aged 3 months and 13 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 232 West 45th-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MACLEOD.—At Highland Falls, near West Point, Thursday morning, July 25, ELIZABETH MACLEOD.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OGDEN.—Mrs. MATILDA M. OGDEN, aged 80 years, daughter of Capt. Thomas Bibly, deceased, and widow of the late Isaac Ogden at the residence of her brother, William H. K. Bibly, Paterson, N. J., on the 23d inst.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at St. Mark's Church, New-York, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

RUNK.—At Walton, Delaware County, July 23, ANN REBECCA H. SEYMOUR, widow of the late William Runk, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, William N. Seymour, No. 158 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

SHEDDEN.—At Glenwood, on the Hudson, Thursday, July 25, AMY, infant daughter of John W. and Eliza A. Shedden.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SLADE.—On Wednesday, 24th inst., at Dobb's Ferry, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Francis H. and Elizabeth S. Slade.

Funeral services at the residence of Mr. James Stokes, at Dobb's Ferry, on Friday, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Bronxville, July 24, BERTHA M., youngest daughter of Julia R. and Alfred E. Smith, aged 10 months and 18 days.

Funeral on Saturday, 27th inst., 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives invited without further notice.

LOWERRE.—On Thursday, 25th inst., ARTHUR HUDLEY, infant son of Chas. H. and Martha T. Lowerre, aged 5 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TROTTER.—SUSAN W. TROTTER, of disease of the heart, July 25.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VAN WINKLE.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1872, JOSIE, only daughter of Edward and Mary Jane Van Winkle, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jasper Wandle, Palisade-avenue, Jersey City, on Friday, July 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the *Times* Office.

WATER-FILTERS.—THE CURTIS & Bigelow Water-filter, used by Prof. C. F. Chandler, can be found at any plumber's, or the Bigelow Manufacturing Company's ware-room, No. 137 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 27, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 8 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

CURIOUS NEW AND OLD BOOKS.—165,672 books on hand, almost given away. Catalogues Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
United States depot for political banners.
Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.
T. W. THORPE, Manufacturer.
No. 139 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee will meet to organize, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at head-quarters, Broadway and 23d-st., at 8 o'clock.
GEO. B. DEANE, Jr., President.
JOHN COOPER, Jr., JOHN TOBIN, Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, FRIDAY EVENING, June 26, at 8 o'clock, by order of GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKIE, Secretary.
Executive Committee will meet at 8 o'clock.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet at their head-quarters, Kramm's Hall, No. 343 West 33d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 26, 1872, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT S. NEWTON, Pres.
JAMES A. ROSS, Secretary.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Royal Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Sales-room was moderately well attended yesterday, (Thursday, July 25,) and the following business was transacted:

James M. Miller sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 19.4 by 100.5, situate on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 672.8 feet west of Fifth-avenue, to Roland Davis, for the sum of $31,350.

Muller, Wilkins & Co. adjourned the Court of Common Pleas sale of the premises situate on the north side of East Eleventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, to Monday, Aug. 1, by order of Wm. Harvey Hart, Esq., referee.

The following real estate sales will be held to-day, (Friday, July 26,) by order of the Supreme Court, at the Exchange:

By James M. Miller, under the direction of R. C. Beamish, referee, the two lots of land, 44 by 100, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 88.6 feet south of Third-street. Also, under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, the house and lot, 26 by 75, situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

By Joseph McGuire, under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20.10 by 71.4.

Exchange Sale, Thursday, July 25.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 brown-stone house and lot, 55th-st., n. s., 672.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.4x100.5 .... $31,350

Proposed New Buildings.

Since our last report of Thursday, July 18, the following plans for the erection of new buildings have been submitted for approval at the Department of Buildings. No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

One brick tenement, No. 240 Seventy-eighth-street, 25 by 55, five stories; owner, Wm. M. A. Jahn.

One brick store and tenement, No. 321 Sixth-street, 25 by 54, five stories; owner, John N. Blase.

One brick theatre, Crosby-street, west side, 150 feet west of Prince-street, 159 by 126, three stories; owner, A. T. Stewart.

One brick store and tenement, Thirty-eighth-street, south side, 250 feet east of Third-avenue, 25 by 58, five stories; owner, John Dempsey.

One brick bank, Bowery, north-east corner of Rivington-street, four stories, 26.10 by 93.6; owners, New-Amsterdam Savings Bank.

One brick church, Twenty-third-street, north side, 210 feet south of Third-avenue, 75 by 122½, three stories; corporation Cavalry Church.

Two first-class brick dwellings, Nos. 425 and 427 West Forty-third-street, 18.4 by 55, three stories; owner, Robert Auld.

Four brick stores and tenements, Nos. 328 to 334 East Eleventh-street, 25 by 72, five stories; owner, Anthony Reichardt.

One wood dwelling, Seventy-sixth-street, south side, 80 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 30, two stories; owner, Mrs. Muller.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report of Thursday, July 18, the following structures have been reported to the Department of Buildings as being unsafe:

No. 363 Third-street, unsafe east and west walls; Joshua Hendricks & Brother, owners.

Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Tompkins street, unsafe north and party walls: A. C. Pulling, owner.

No. 69 Ludlow-street, unsafe north gable end; congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagode, owners.

South-west corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, unsafe wooden fence; Augustan Daly, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 25.

Beekman-st., Nos. 63 and 65, 49.6x59.1x46.4x64.3, ½ part	$7,500
Elm-st., w. s., No. 170, 25x100	34,000
Worth-st., e. s., formerly No. 16 Mulberry-st., 29 9x57x15x51	18,500
13th-st., n. s., 220.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x75	8,500
28th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	Nom.
36th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	3,800
39th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9	50,000
42d-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.5, with fixtures	50,000
42d-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 66.8x100.5	66,000
54th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.4x100.5	21,000
60th-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 2d-av., 60x100.5	15,700
62d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	29,000
115th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10, irregular	2,400
116th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x80.10	16,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 65th-st., 20x70	18,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 59th-st., 100.5x90	70,000
3d-av., e. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 72d-st., 51x110, Jones lease	27,000
6th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 135th-st., 50x85	12,500

LEASES.

William-st., No. 192, 5 years, per year	$2,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 52d-st., (store and basement) 5 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HEALTHFUL, QUIET, ACCESSIBLE.

At South Norwalk, Conn., near depot, churches and schools, a nice house with pleasant grounds; especially desirable for invalids or sickly children. Inquire of FRANK A. FERRIS, Nos. 264, 266 and 268 Mott-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, buildings and property (four lots) of N. Y. R. R. Chair-works in Jersey City, corner Morgan and Washington sts.: engine, boilers, furnaces, stock, &c., if wanted. Apply on premises, or No. 85 John-st., New-York. Terms easy; little cash required. It is near the ferries and railroad.

A BEAUTIFUL PARK AND NEW dwelling at Staten Island, that cost $190,000, can be had for $100,000; suitable for a gentleman's residence, or a large boarding-school or institute; will be sold or exchanged; house contains fifty rooms. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WESTFIELD, ON THE Great Central Railroad, farm of thirty acres, with good house, at a bargain. Also, in Westfield, handsome house, all improvements, for $8,000.
RIKER, REESE & CO., 5 PINE-ST.

FLUSHING. TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house: gas, water, &c.: on a macadamized street; price only $5,000: terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH.—PLOTS OF GROUND ON and near the sea for sale; also cottages.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST—TO RENT.—Near new Post-office. Excellent location, paper, metal or leather trade. Moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A THOROUGHLY, BEAUTIFULLY and completely-furnished house to rent for three years; perfect order; lot 12½x100 feet; to a responsible tenant only; rent $250 per month. Apply before 11 A. M., or from 7 to 8 P. M. only, at No. 110 East 24th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By A. J. BLEEKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

"Court Brilliant." This most beautiful and eligible property in Nyack, having an unsurpassed view of the Hudson, is portioned into 100 lots and acre plots, and will be sold at auction on the premises on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock; parties wishing to purchase will take the 9 o'clock A. M. cars, foot of Chambers-st., Northern New-Jersey Railroad, and can return at 6 o'clock P. M. same day, and are requested to examine the property before the day of sale. Messrs. Serril & Demorest, at Nyack, will show the property; it is within five to eight minutes of the railroad depot and steam-boat landing.

For maps and full particulars, apply to No. 77 Cedar-st.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.

The third great sale of lots on the Mickle estate, at Bayside, Long Island, will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 6. Particulars hereafter. Free tickets can be had on personal application at my office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED.

In a machine (iron) manufacturing business which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 1,887, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF A FIRST-class store, (dry goods and groceries,) well located in one of the busiest villages on Long Island. Address NAT. W. FOSTER, Riverhead, Long Island.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,
STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES,
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY," STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $92,926,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1865	958,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1892	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE GREAT **MIDLAND RAILROAD** Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,** limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, **AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

$150,000.—BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. MASSON, Agent,
At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

AT SEASONABLE RATES.—MONEY on Life and Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT AFFORDING **UNDOUBTED SECURITY**

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS UPON A **COMPLETED RAILROAD!**

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation; length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, **95** and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No 12 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed from July 27 to July 31 inst., both days inclusive.

Certificates of full stock, in lieu of scrip certificates, are now ready for delivery.

Per order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872. Present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and New-York *World*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee, No. 9 Pine-st.
mh8-1aw6mF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARIA L. TYLER, plaintiff, against AUKE DOOPER, John A. Martin, Frederick H. Riedemann, Nathan Goldschmidt, Charles A. Buddenarick, Lazarus Schlang, Henry Schwartz, Daniel Ehrhardt and Louisa, his wife, Auguste Harte, Jacob Schwartz, Peter R. Kaiser, Michael Donovan, Thomas Cassidy, Henry McDougall, Daniel P. Westervelt, Theodore A. Krauss, Samuel Stricker, Morris Hirsch, Nathan Boehm, J. J. Friedman, Henry Cohn, Hugh Murray, Henry Murray, David M. Koehler, Shubael E. Swain, George Strades, Charles Bade, Ernest Schleeter, Jacob Heinlin, Andrew Koch, John J. Roese, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank of the City of New-York, defendants. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 14, 1872. S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 150 Nassau-street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 14th day of June, 1872. S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je28-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AUGUST HARTWIG, plaintiff, against OSCAR HANSEN, Ferdinand Hansen, Mathilde Hansen, Alevine Hansen, Emilie Hansen, Laura Hansen, Amalie Walter, wife of Heinrich Walter, and said Heibrich Walter, and the People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22, 1872.
JOHN R. TRESIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 27th day of June, 1872.
JOHN R. TRESIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je28-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—PHILIP DATER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Philip Dater, deceased, plaintiff, against MARY J. TALLMAN, Darius Tallman, George G. Haven, Daniel Butterfield and Erastus Littlefield, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not. ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 6, 1872.
LOW, SMITH & WATKINS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1872.
LOW, SMITH & WATKINS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ju21-1aw6wF*

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO., METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET, Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

RAILROAD IRON.

850 tons 30lbs. fish pattern rails, now at New Orleans, and 120 tons do., here, for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.
No. 31 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE **WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., JULY 17, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

Payable on and after Aug. 1, at the branch office of the Company, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Cash Capital, - - $200,000 00
Cash Assets, - - - $577,831 37

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF **The Columbia FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,** NO. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 129 Bowery, and No. 200 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 15.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of July inst., after which and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order, WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, New-York, July 16, 1872.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per Cent. will be paid to shareholders on and after 1st of August next. The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board,
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 25, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, ON the Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date.
WM. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, due May 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of JAMISON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 Broad-st.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New-York.
A. A. HOWLETT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON THE Midland Pacific Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.—Interest commences the first day of each month. Six per cent. interest paid. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1.
Assets .... $2,766,214 68 | Surplus $215,995 81

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED—TO GO TO VERMONT for two months, to act as cashier and clerk in a first-class hotel; only those with undoubted references need apply this day, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M., at No. 23 South William-st., first floor.

NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED nurse to take charge of a child nine months old; Protestant preferred; $16 per month. Call for three days, any time, at No. 54 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A LAD OF FIFTEEN YEARS, who lives with his parents or guardians, to attend to office business in a house down-town. Apply by letter, in handwriting of applicant, addressing thus, HARDWARE, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A A CROCKERY JOBBING house, a smart young man to get out orders; one with some knowledge of the business preferred; must have A 1 reference; wages $15 per week. Address with name and references, C. & B., 180 *Times* Office.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO HON. JOHN HUMPHREYS, OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the honorable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to make a just and equitable appraisement of the cash value of the several interests of each and every owner of the real estate and the improvements thereon in squares Nos. 687 and 688, after having subscribed the oath required, and having duly notified the parties concerned of the time and place of the meetings, (those failing to appear are noted on the plats,) and having personally inspected the premises, they have the honor to submit the following papers, marked A, B, C,* and D, as their report, observing that the several divisions of the real estate, varying from the original plan of the squares, are marked thereon in red lines and figures.

Given under our hands and seals.

SAM. BACON, [SEAL.]
JOHN C. HARKNESS, [SEAL.]
J. C. McKELDEN. [SEAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1872.

D.—*Amended report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise squares Nos. 687 and 688.*

Square No. 687.	Square feet	Value per foot	Value of lot	Value of improvements	Total	Name of owner or agent.
Lot No. 1	3,900	$2 25	$8,775 00	......	$8,775 00	William Hickey's heirs.
Lot No. 2	5,447	2 00	10,894 00	......	10,894 00	Bank of Washington.
East part of lot No. 3	2,465	2 00	4,930 00	......	4,930 00	Philips' heirs.
West part of lot No. 3	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	$3,000	9,214 00	W. W. Corcoran.
East part of lot No. 4	3,414	2 00	6,828 00	4,500	11,328 00	S. S. Randall.
West part of lot No. 4	2,800	2 00	5,600 00	2,500	8,100 00	F. A. Stratton.
Lot No. 5	6,243	2 00	12,486 00	......	12,486 00	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 6	6,243	2 00	12,486 00	7,300	19,786 00	Thomas Scrivener.
Lot No. 7	6,214	2 00	12,428 00	6,000	18,428 00	Charles Ewing.
Lot No. 8	5,572	2 00	11,144 00	10,000	21,144 00	William P. Hicks' heir.
Lot No. 9	5,447	2 00	10,894 00	20,000	30,894 00	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
East part of lot No. 10	1,950	2 50	4,875 00	......	4,875 00	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
West part of lot No. 10	1,950	2 50	4,875 00	10,000	14,875 00	Robert Brown's heirs.
West part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Dorsey's heirs, B. Peyton Brown, agent.
Part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
North part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Robert Brown's heirs.
South part of lot No. 12	767	1 75	1,342 25	......	1,342 25	Robert Brown's heirs.
Part of lot No. 12	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Robert Brown's heirs.
Part of lot No. 12	2,320	1 75	4,060 00	......	4,060 00	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
Lot No. 13	3,900	2 50	9,750 00	4,000	13,750 00	Thomas Scrivener.
Lot No. 14	5,457	1 50	8,185 50	......	8,185 50	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 15	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	......	8,358 00	Bank of Washington.
West part of lot No. 16	4,093	1 50	6,139 50	1,500	7,639 50	William Wurdeman.
East part of lot No. 16	2,121	1 50	3,181 50	} 5,000	11,543 00	Rudolph Petersen.
West part of lot No. 17	2,241	1 50	3,361 50			
East part of lot No. 17	3,107	1 50	4,660 50	12,000	16,660 50	Ammon Green.
Lot No. 18	5,347	1 50	8,020 50	3,800	11,820 50	C. H. W. Meehan.
Lot No. 19	6,214	1 50	9,321 00	3,000	12,321 00	C. H. W. Meehan.
Lot No. 20	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	......	8,358 00	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 21	5,447	1 50	8,170 50	......	8,170 50	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 22	3,900	2 00	7,800 00	11,000	18,800 00	Mary Arnold
Lot No. 23	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	15,000	22,425 60	Rezin Beck's heirs.
Lot No. 24	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	......	7,425 60	William Hickey's heirs.
Total	......	......	$228,817 95	$118,600	$347,417 95	

SAM. BACON, } JOHN C. HARKNESS. } Commissioners.
J. C. McKELDEN. }

* A and B are plats of the squares, and C is the evidence taken by the Commissioners—Clerk.

D.—*Amended report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise squares Nos. 687 and 688—Continued.*

Square No. 688.	Square feet	Value per foot	Value of lot	Value of improvements	Total	Name of owner or agent.
Lot No. 1	3,900	$2 00	$7,800 00	......	$7,800 00	James Adams.
Lot No. 2	5,447	1 50	8,170 50	$5,500	13,670 50	Joseph Saxton, Wm. A. Saxton, agent.
Lot No. 3	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	1,500	9,858 00	Martin King's heirs.
Part of lot No. 4	2,987	1 50	4,480 50	4,000	8,480 50	James Adams.
Part of lot No. 4	2,987	1 50	4,480 50	7,000	11,480 50	John C. Fitspatrick's heirs.
Part of lot No. 4	239	1 50	358 50	} 7,500	15,879 00	Frederick Stoinie.
Lot No. 5	5,347	1 50	8,020 50			
Lot No. 6	5,347	1 50	8,020 50	......	8,020 50	Casparis Brothers.
Lot No. 7	6,214	1 50	9,321 00	4,500	13,821 00	John Coyle's heirs.
Lot No. 8	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	......	8,358 00	John Coyle's heirs.
Lot No. 9	5,447	1 50	8,170 50	......	8,170 50	Martin King's heirs.
Lot No. 10	3,900	2 00	7,800 00	6,000	13,800 00	Martin King's heirs.
South part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Martin King's heirs.
Part of lot No. 11	3,094	1 75	5,414 50	500	5,914 50	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 12	3,094	1 75	5,414 50	900	6,314 50	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 12	750	1 75	1,312 50	......	1,312 50	J. F. May.
Part of lot No. 12	357	1 75	624 75	......	624 75	Daniel and Mina Schulz.
Part of lot No. 12	446	1 75	780 50	......	780 50	Stewart's heirs.
Lot No. 13	3,900	2 50	9,750 00	6,000	15,750 00	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 14	2,619	2 00	5,238 00	2,500	7,738 00	J. F. May.
Part of lot No. 14	1,257	2 00	2,514 00	1,500	4,014 00	Daniel and Mina Schulz.
Part of lot No. 14	1,570	2 00	3,140 00	2,000	5,140 00	Stewart's heirs.
Lot No. 15	5,572	2 00	11,144 00	25,000	36,144 00	Casparis Brothers.
Part of lot No. 16	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	300	6,514 00	Florine Hitz.
Part of lot No. 16	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	250	6,464 00	Casparis Brothers.
Part of lot No. 17	3,121	2 00	6,242 00	2,000	8,242 00	William Costin's heirs.
Part of lot No. 17	3,121	2 00	6,242 00	3,500	9,742 00	Mrs. J. B. Gardner.
Part of lot No. 18	100	2 00	200 00	......	200 00	Mrs. J. B. Gardner.
Part of lot No. 18	3,021	2 00	6,042 00	4,500	10,542 00	Tims's heirs.
Part of lot No. 18	3,121	2 00	6,242 00	6,500	12,742 00	Robert Brown's heirs.
Lot No. 19	6,214	2 00	12,428 00	7,000	19,428 00	John Hitz's heirs.
Part of lot No. 20	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	3,500	9,714 00	Stanislaus Murray's heirs.
Part of lot No. 20	2,412	2 00	4,924 00	......	4,924 00	Frederick P. Stanton.
Lot No. 21	5,447	2 00	10,894 00	150	11,044 00	Frederick P. Stanton.
Lot No. 22	3,900	2 25	8,775 00	2,000	10,775 00	Frederick P. Stanton.
Lot No. 23	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	3,500	10,925 60	S. C. Busey.
Lot No. 24	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	......	7,425 60	James Adams.
Total	......	......	$226,860 70	$107,600	$334,460 70	

SAM. BACON, } JOHN C. HARKNESS, } Commissioners.
J. C. McKELDEN, }

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN SPECIAL TERM, JULY 17, 1872.

UNITED STATES, EX RELATIONE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, vs. SQUARES SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN, SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT, WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. } No. 242, District Court Docket.

The Commission appointed by the Court to appraise the cash value of the lots in said square, and to ascertain, as far as they could, the owners thereof, and report the same, having this day filed in open Court their report, as amended, showing the number of square feet in each lot, with the value by the square foot, and the aggregate amount thereof, together with the value of the improvements, and the owners thereof, as far as ascertained; and said Commission having also filed the testimony taken by them, it is ordered that all parties and persons interested in the premises file in this Court, by or before Monday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1872, exceptions to said report, or the same will be ratified and confirmed.

It is further ordered that publication of said report, as amended, be made in two newspapers in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and in one in each of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the publication to be twice a week for ten days.
D. C. HUMPHREYS, Justice.

A true copy. Test:
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE the care of a child for a fair compensation. Apply at 95 Dupont-st., Greenpoint. Mrs. L. J. WELDON.

COOK.—SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business perfectly: soups, desserts, creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-maker; reference from best families; would go a short distance in the country. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, from 12½ till 3½, at No. 347 East 17th-st.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A PROTestant German woman; French or English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND competent young Protestant woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general house-work, in a small family; no objections to a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; good baker; can take full charge of milk and butter; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and to do the coarse washing; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COOK.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; will assist with coarse washing; four years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 3 5 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SWEDish young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children; would make herself useful at all work in a small family; country preferred; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wishes a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing; has three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 3 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT girl wants a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 253 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid; will assist with ironing, or as waiter; four years' City reference. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., shoe-store.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 8th-av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER, whose customers are in the country, will work at very low prices during the dull season; cutting and basting. Call at No. 204 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as working housekeeper, in City or country, where she can have a little girl seven years old; best of reference. Call at Mrs. Mason's, No. 209 East 52d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl fourteen years of age, a situation in a private family to do light house-work. Call at No. 40 Great Jones-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 40 Forsyth-st., second floor, rear building.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT AND thoroughly competent; French fluting, box plaiting, &c.; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

J. W. CARPENTERS
Supplies employers in City and country with reliable Catholic and Protestant
SERVANTS,
at No. 188 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—LADIES' MAID and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid's situation, or either, by a very respectable German young woman and excellent seamstress; operate on machines, dress-make, &c.; dress hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman and first-class laundress: French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing done up in the best manner; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant German young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; very respectable, and experienced nurse for young and growing children; good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman, a situation as nurse to grown children and plain sewing, or assist with the chamber-work; has very good references; no objection to the country. Call at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged French woman, as nurse; plain sewing; infant or grown children; City or country. Apply at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take the full charge of an infant from birth; has the best of reference; City or country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., NEAR 38th-st., have first-class help of every description, Catholic and Protestant, for City or country. Formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable man, (single;) strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; first-class City or country references as to character; wages $30 per month, with board and washing; no objection to any part of the State. Address M. G., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY an active young man; is thoroughly competent, obliging, and willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; two years' reference from last place; low wages expected. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, a situation as coachman; reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at Drennen's stable, No. 441 7th-av., corner 27th-st.

GARDENER.—SITUATION BY A GERman married man as gardener who has a practical knowledge of his business, including green-houses and graperies; also, the improvement of country places; first-class reference. Address M. S., at P. Henderson's, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GROOM, &c.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as groom and coachman; can work in a small garden and milk; perfectly understands a coachman's duty; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—A RELIABLE MAN WISHES A situation as porter; has good City reference from former employers. Address M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, for three days.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—SITUATIONS BY A man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as useful man on a gentleman's place; understands plain gardening, taking care of horses, driving, &c.; is a willing, careful, steady man, not afraid of work; his wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work; both are respectable and trusty servants, highly recommended. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; has reference. Address WILLIAM HENRY, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has City references; has just arrived from England. Address J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8, and No. 448 6th-av.—Advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. The same bought and sold. A. LINDO, formerly with Seymour Leopold.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
NEW AND THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java....Wednesday, July 24	Parthia....Saturday, July 27
China....Wednesday, July 31	Calabria....Saturday, Aug. 3
Russia....Wednesday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia..Saturday, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wednesday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Saturday, Aug. 17
Scotia....Wednesday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Saturday, Aug. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green: for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Europa.....July 27	Caledonia.....July 31
Anglia.....Aug. 3	Olympia.....Aug. 7
India.....Aug. 10	Limacria.....Aug. 14
California.....Aug. 17	Iowa.....Aug. 21
Australia.....Aug. 24	Britannia.....Aug. 28
Columbia.....Aug. 31	Assyria.....Sept. 4

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $130; intermediate, $40; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMers of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:

CALEDONIA, July 31.
OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.....DARRE....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

To Paris, $15 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 27, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 27, 11 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 7 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 A.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....85	To Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg...Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, Thompson...Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P.M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Gibson, Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 8th (should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 12th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 20th.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 33 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WEBSTER.....July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T.W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Aug. 28, at 7 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTH.....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

The freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS,

TO CAPETOWN AND MELBOURNE, VIA MADEIRA.

The fast steam-ship DAKOTA will be despatched via CAPETOWN, to MELBOURNE upon Aug. 20, taking first, second and third class passengers and freight.

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD.

To Melbourne.	To Capetown.
First class.....$250	First class.....$200
Second class.....200	Second class.....175
Third class.....85	Third class.....75

Passengers and freight can be forwarded to Port Elizabeth, E. L., Adelaide, S. A., and the Tasmanian ports.

For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of each month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THIELEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB.....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT GUIDE.

Just issued, corrected, indispensable to travelers. Issued by J. B. MOORE, Passport Agent, No. 8 Pemberton, corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO.

PANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall; direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Masatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVice, commencing Aug. 10, 1872.—The departures of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be trimonthly, leaving New-York the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.
HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. J. G. BAKER, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 15.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-Orleans and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Desken.....Friday, Aug. 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Aiger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children. Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to M. SCHAU, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Courses of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's Military Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys. Grounds extensive, (five acres,) rooms large and airy. Course of instruction: gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue. Begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL.—YOUNG LADIES' SELECT school, desirable location, one hour from the City. The principal wishing to go to Europe would rent the house, sell the furniture and school-fixtures at a moderate price; immediate possession given. Address A. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9, 10 dep't. 18 Instructo's. Deduction to ministers' children in normal class.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Bradleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 264 Yonkers, N. Y.

O'READ COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORAL ly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 264 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. B. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLER.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A select family school for twenty-five young ladies. C. G. HAEBLITZEL, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY.—FOR young ladies. Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of

COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 45D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.

Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly known at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, C. S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends," with plenty of shade and fruit trees, three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location beautiful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—THE Annual course of instruction in this School commences on the first TUESDAY of September. For circulars, address ISAAC EDWARDS, Esq., Albany, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Rev. Dr. Potts, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF SOME experience, a position as teacher of English branches in a boarding or private school, or in a family; testimonials satisfactory. Address TEACHER, Box No. 89 West New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of July, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and that the said bankrupt corporation, on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt corporation, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt corporation, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register on the 2d day of September, A. D. 18/2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN I. GOETSCHIUS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John I. Goetschius, of the County of Passaic, and state of New-Jersey, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas H. Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district, per C. Baily, Deputy.

NO. 3,521.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD P. SELMSER and EDWARD R. McILVAINE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward P. Selmser and Edward R. McIlvaine, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Edward P. Selmser, by the District Court of said district. STRONG WADSWORTH,
Assignee.
jy12-law3wF*

NO. 3,353.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK FLANIGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Flanigan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1872.

LOUIS HAAS, Assignee, &c.,
No. 232 Church-st., New-York.
JACOB & KOCH, attorneys for assignee, No. 320 Broadway, New-York. jy26-law3wF*

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New Cabinet Organs, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS

OFFERED BY

CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some pre-war squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

AT HAINES BROS.' NO. 27 UNION SQUARE.—Those desiring a first-class piano should now purchase before the fall sales commence. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent for sale cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CHICKERing or Steinway parlor grand or square piano. Address SAHO, Box No. 87 Station D, stating number and price.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the Up-Town Office,
No. 844 West 22d-st., corner of 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 205 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 1 WEST 29TH-ST., CORNER of BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, first-class table and attendance at very low prices; board per week for gentleman and wife, $25 to $40; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 per day.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives can find good board in a newly-furnished house, convenient to boat and cars, by applying at No. 426 East 9th-st. Terms reasonable.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM.—FIRST-class house and location; bath, &c.; rent $2 50 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT No. 153 West 28th-st.; contain all modern improvements.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 44 West 10th-st.; house large and cool.

NO. 41 EAST 19TH-ST.—WELL FURnished rooms on first and second floors to rent, with board; also single rooms upstairs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskills. Elevation above the Hudson River 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the house. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1, James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.

Fenton House, Beaver Lake, in Township No. 4, John Brown Tract, Summer resort for gentlemen and their families. Guides furnished for hunting and fishing parties. For terms, &c., address FENTON & GREEN, Watson, Lewis County, N. Y.

Refer, by permission, to S. S. Richards, No. 72 Pine-st., New-York, and Wm. Crandon, No. 41 Pine-st.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad. (27th-st.) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND,
Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no loading or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 guests; every necessary accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BEKASTED, Catskill.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J., Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCRESNEY, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded with wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LAKE OSUAWANA, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—A delightful resort for Summer boarders; beautiful scenery, good fishing, hunting, bathing and boating; stages to cars and boat daily. Address S. A., Box No. 123 Post-office Peekskill, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULtney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Aggregate Amount Received, so far, $13,290 30.

Preparations for the Forthcoming Excursions.

The Newsboys and the Mothers to be Looked After—Progress of the Relief Movement—Scenes and Incidents—Press Comments.

Thirty-five contributions were received yesterday for the Children's Fund, amounting to $594 25, making the total sum sent in $13,290 30. The popularity of this movement is very great, and, judging from the tenor of our contributors' letters, the fund will undoubtedly increase in steady ratio for some time to come.

To-morrow our fifth excursion will take place. The barge Anna Smith is to start from the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River, at 8 o'clock, and proceed to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers. Fully 900 children are to participate, mainly drawn from the Home Schools of the Female Guardian Society and their immediate neighborhoods. Ample provision in the way of sandwiches, lemonade, cake, milk, ice-cream, &c., has been made for the entertainment of these children, who are all under fourteen years. A brass band will be in attendance as usual, and facilities for amusements afforded. We trust some of the contributors to the fund will find time to see the party start on their holiday trip, as it is very desirable that those who furnish the money should see how it is being spent.

The arrangements for the three picnics announced for next week are now complete. On Tuesday next we shall take over nine hundred newsboys from the City, on a trip up the Sound to Oriental Grove. Instead of sandwiches and cake, the boys will be given a fish chowder, at their own request. On Thursday the mothers' and young children's picnic takes place, when nearly four hundred mothers and their little ones will proceed by barge to Oriental Park. As this excursion is given at the suggestion of Mr. James Stokes, our most liberal individual contributor, it will be known as the "Stokes Excursion." On Saturday over 900 poor and destitute children from the Fifth Ward will be taken up the Hudson River.

The following contributions were received yesterday:

George Gifford	$100 00
M. R. C. & Co	50 00
W. P. E	50 00
W. R. McCready	50 00
J. H. McKay	50 00
A. M. W., (Fort Hamilton,)	50 00
Friends	45 00
Mills & Coffin	25 00
Wallie, Anita and Tommie	25 00
C. E. L. Holmes	25 00
Mrs. S. B. Ruggles	20 00
Willie and Little Robbie	20 00
S. M	20 00
M. E. D	10 00
Carrie, Kittie and Minnie, (Morristown, N. J.,)	10 00
E. W. Winthrop, (West New-Brighton, Staten Island,)	5 00
J. S. S	5 00
M. J. A	5 00
S. B	5 00
G. P	5 00
Nellie, Annie and Lulu, Harlem	3 00
Mrs. M.'s three little children	2 75
Birdie and Daisey	2 00
A thank offering	2 00
Lydia's mite	2 00
C	2 00
Encouragement, (Woodbridge, N. J.)	1 00
Little Mamie, Bill and Gillie	1 00
Liss	1 00
Willie L	50
Alice Darling	50
Mary Reed	50
Shelly	50
Dear little Addie F	25
Little Dorf	25
Total	$594 25
Previously acknowledged	12,696 05
Aggregate of fund	$13,290 30

The South-side Railroad Company, of Long Island, have tendered a special train for an excursion to Far Rockaway as their contribution to the fund. We propose to profit by this offer at an early date.

"A Hearty Sympathizer," Narragansett Pier, is informed that no contribution to be credited "Little Sunbeams, $5" has been received at this office. This makes $6 50, so far, unaccounted for, a small sum compared with the total amount received.

The following errors have been discovered in our lists of contributions: "Friends, $20," should have been $10; "C. M., $20, should not have been credited on Monday at all. "C. M., $10," announced yesterday is correct. These errors will account for a reduction of $30 in our total.

The address of the firm offering employment to the clerk living at No. 92 Madison-street has been mislaid. They are therefore requested to send it in as soon as possible.

The relief movement is now in full operation, and the work progresses earnestly. In order that persons in distress may know where to apply for aid in either of the three districts already organized, we publish the visitors' cards now being circulated by each of the district superintendents:

EAST-SIDE DISTRICT.
Applications for medical and other relief in the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards may be made through G. CALDER, No. 327 Rivington-street, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

WEST-SIDE DISTRICT.
Application for medical and other relief in the Fifth and Eighth Wards may be made through Rev. A. WISWALL, at the office of St. John's Guild, school-rooms of St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 8 to 9 P. M.

DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.
Applications for medical and other relief in the First, Second, Third and Sixth Wards, may be made through CHARLES O'CONNOR, No. 49 Park-place, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

We have received from the chief physician of the Hahnemann Hospital the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that you have organized an Up-town District in connection with the noble work which you are pioneering so grandly. As chief physician of the North-eastern Homeopathic Medical Surgical Dispensary, (No. 307 East Fifty-fifth-street), I desire to tender to your Up-town District corps the services of our dispensary and its staff of physicians and surgeons. For this purpose I send you a number of cards, recommendations entitling their holders or presenters to free treatment. If used, please let them be signed "NEW-YORK TIMES." The dispensary staff will most cheerfully do all in their power to aid your noble work. In addition, if at any time cases come under your observation which require hospital care, I wish to say that the Hahnemann Hospital will receive such sufferers with pleasure, unless it should happen that our beds be all filled at the time an application for the protection of the hospital is requested.

Wishing you God-speed in your work, I remain yours respectfully, F. SEEGER, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 25, 1872.

Further Visits to the Sick Poor in the Eastern and Western Districts.

The work of the visitors to the sick is progressing very successfully, and many a hidden case of suffering has been brought to light by their efforts. The parents of the little sufferers are also becoming aware of the fact that relief for their children can be had upon merely making application therefor, and many a fond mother has traveled on foot from the west side of the City to the lower end of Rivington-street in order to secure the services of a physician, while many others from the river front of the east side have walked over to Varick and Canal streets on the same errand. In these instances the parents have known only of the distant head-quarters, and are not aware that one can be found in their more immediate vicinity. These errors will be obviated as soon as the visitors can get their cards distributed throughout the whole City, so as to inform all desiring assistance of the nearest place where the same can be had.

Several cases were reported yesterday at the office of the St. John's Guild, which properly belonged to the East-side District, and were, therefore, transferred to the Superintendent of that district for investigation and relief. A few days ago cases were reported at No. 327 Rivington-street, which belonged to the West-side District, and had to be transferred in the same manner. In order to relieve the distressed in a systematic manner, so that all needy persons should be assisted, it will be necessary that every case should be reported in accordance with the plans laid down in Wednesday's TIMES, namely, the East-side District, embracing the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, at No. 327 Rivington-street; the West-side District, embracing the Fifth and Eighth Wards, at the St. John's Guild, Varick-street, and the Down-town District, embracing the First, Second, Third and Sixth Wards, at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, Park-place. In this way the cases can be properly relieved in a shorter space of time, and the physicians have the sufferers under their care at an earlier hour—an advantage to the patient of great moment in all diseases arising from the heat.

Among the cases investigated by the TIMES representative, yesterday, are the following, which possess features of special interest:

In the rear of No. 186 Madison-street, on the top floor of a four-story tenement-house, was found the family of P. C., who is sick with fever and ague, and six of whose children have but recently risen from their bed, where they were all down with the measles. The father had been a ship-carpenter, and had made several voyages to the East Indies, &c., but the fever and ague had rendered him incapable of working. The mother, when visited yesterday, was almost broken down with her recent fatigue, and many of the children exhibited traces in the shape of sore eyes, &c., of the malignant disease with which they had been afflicted. The maintenance of an aged mother of Mrs. C. also added to the trials of the sick man, who has to pay $8 per month for the use of two rooms, which, yesterday, appeared to have been denuded of everything in the shape of movables that could be turned into money. Dr. Lang was instructed to look after the sick children, and assistance was rendered the parents in the shape of nourishing food.

At No. 110 Roosevelt-street was found a family, consisting of father, mother, and six children. The father, J. B., had been a job printer, but had lost his eyesight, and the maintenance of the family therefore devolved on the mother, who endeavored to get her living as a tailoress. The family occupied three rooms on the third floor of this miserable tenement, and appeared to be in a sad state of destitution. Relief was instantly supplied, and the case was referred to Dr. Lang, to render medical assistance to Mrs. B., who has been greatly broken down through being overtasked.

On the top floor of No. 90 Monroe-street was found a widow named McA., with three children—the whole family afflicted with sickness, from the weather and want of proper nourishment. The poor woman had been maintaining her family by washing until unable to work any longer, and was compelled to take to her bed, where she was found yesterday. The case was referred to Dr. Lang, and orders given for immediate relief.

An application was made yesterday at the East-side District by Mrs. M., of No. 107 Willet-street, whose husband was drowned by falling off a canal-boat, leaving her with two young children, whom she had endeavored to support by washing, &c., until her eyesight failed her, since which time she had supplied the children with food by pawning and selling everything she could raise money upon, until she had become entirely destitute. It was evident to all observers that the woman's eyesight was gone, and immediate relief was rendered her for the children, and the case was referred to one of the visitors for further investigation.

While Dr. Lang was at the Superintendent's office, No. 327 Rivington-street, yesterday morning, an intelligent-looking German, giving the name of C. G., applied for a physician for his sick child, saying that he could not pay for a doctor to attend the little sufferer. Dr. Lang proposed to go at once with the anxious father, but before the latter left he said, "Shall I have to pay for the medicine? I haven't got the money." Upon being informed that the physician and medicine would be supplied free of cost to him, the father thanked the Superintendent, with tears in his eyes, and went away with the doctor to his home in Allen-street.

Dr. Crampton yesterday visited the case of F. C., in Second-street, between Avenue B and C, who had the youngest of his six children sick with the Summer complaint. The father said he only desired advice and medicine for his child, as he was able to work and maintain his family, but could not afford to pay a doctor. The physician attended to the case at once.

The two youngest children of Mrs. B., No. 399 First-avenue, were yesterday reported sick to the Superintendent of the East-side District, and, as the Up-town District was not yet fully organized, Dr. Crampton was requested to attend to it. The family consists of father, mother, and four children, the father being a laboring man.

On the top floor of a very respectable house, No. 120 Broome-street, was found a soldier of the war, named F. B., who formerly belonged to the Fifty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and whose only child, sixteen months old, was sick from the Summer complaint. The father had his skull fractered during the onward progress of the army between Memphis and Vicksburg, under Gen. Grant, and being then taken prisoner, he was confined for a long time in Andersonville Prison. His injury was there so neglected that he has not, up to the present time, been able to perform any steady work, and had to live principally on his pension. It was not until his child fell sick that he felt the sadness of his condition, and the worry increased the pain from his injury; but when he found, by the visit of Dr. Lang, that there were willing hands to assist him in the care of his child, his fervent "the Lord bless you," expressed more than can be imagined. The following cases were reported from the West-side District, and were thouroughly investigated by the TIMES representative:

A barrack-like building, known as the "Marble Hall," is located at No. 370 Greenwich-street. Every inch of room on the lot has been built upon, except a narrow court-yard, the rear portion fronting sidewise toward the south. Each story in the rear is fronted by a narrow piazza of the roughest kind, from which are the entrances to the apartments, consisting each of two small rooms. Twenty-eight families, among whom are at least 100 children, occupy this hive, each family paying upward of $9 per month for their wretched homes. With such a congregation of humanity upon one lot of ground, it is not to be wondered at that it is not at all times peaceable and very seldom healthy. The children of Mrs. C——, five in number, were yesterday found sick, one seriously; and as her husband is a 'longshoreman, she was unable to pay a doctor. One of the four children of Mrs. O——, a widow living in the same building, was also sick, and the mother, being out of work, could not hire a physician. Both cases were referred to Dr. Thurman, and relief was also rendered to the widow.

In a little four-roomed frame house, No. 22½ Harrison-street, was found a hard-working shoemaker with six children, one child, with the mother, being sick. As the father had to pay $20 per month for the house, he had but little if any to spare for medical expenses, and was only too glad to avail himself of the facilities offered by the TIMES Relief Fund toward restoring his wife and child to health. The case was attended to by Dr. Thurman.

By an error, the two cases reported on Wednesday as being at No. 103 Chatham-street should have read No. 103 Charlton-street, on the top floor of which building—a factory turned into a tenement-house—were found two very sad cases of sickness and distress, which were attended to by Dr. Thurman.

The TIMES representative yesterday visited No. 250 West-street, where one of the visitors had found the case of Mrs. T., who had been bedridden for three years and a half. After climbing a narrow flight of break-neck steps, (rather than stairs,) the visitor saw the poor woman lying in bed in a room of small dimensions, one of three for which she had to pay $10 per month. The building was a tumble-down frame of a by-gone age, and ought never to have been occupied as a dwelling, there being nothing in the shape of a water-closet attached to it. Mrs. T. has four children, of whom one little girl is lame, and a little boy was yesterday sick from burns accidentally received. The poor woman was very patient under her sufferings. To add to these troubles the husband and father has for some time been too sick to work, and their funds had naturally become very small. Dr. Thurman visited the sick mother and child, and nourishing food for them was supplied from the TIMES Relief Fund.

Condition of the Little Twins.

Several readers of the TIMES having manifested a deep interest in the little twins whose case has been previously reported, will be pleased to know that they are both improving. They are almost five months old, and the mother having died a few days after their birth, the grandmother has endeavored to rear them by the bottle, and had, up to one month ago, succeeded admirably, when cholera infantum laid its ravaging hand on their delicate systems, and, when they were discovered by the missionary, had almost swept them into eternity; but now, under watchful care, they are improving, and nourishing food is daily augmenting the strength that had well nigh been exhausted by disease. The little girl still suffers from sore mouth, but both she and her brother bid fair to rally permanently. The father of these little waifs deserted his wife about a year since, at least shortly after marrying her, and her mother had to support the daughter through the trying ordeal of maternity, and then soothe her passage to the grave with all the tenderness that more favored mothers feel for the loss of their cherished children. Since the sickness of her little family, the grandmother has been assisted in her care of them by a neighbor whose circumstances are little better than her own; yet with a magnanimity unsurpassed in the annals of charity, this neighbor, whose name is withheld for cogent reasons, has given her services, day and night, for some weeks past, in attentions to these orphan twins. Yesterday this good woman, who has a family of her own to support, returned twelve dozen shirts to the shop, saying she could not do the work while the children required such constant nursing. It was suggested by a TIMES reader that perhaps some of the kindly-disposed readers of that paper might find a nurse who would assist the grandmother in the care of her little ones, and it is probable that the suggestion will be as fruitful of good as many others have been. A well-disposed gentleman wrote the missionary a note, asking if the children could be had, if any person felt disposed to take them, but their grandparent says she cannot part with them. She says she cannot give them to strangers because she has suffered too many deprivations in their behalf and struggled too hard to rear them to their present age, and hopes soon with the assistance afforded by the TIMES Relief Fund to bring them to that point where excessive care will no longer deprive her from supporting them, as she can by her labor. For the present she is, of course, supplied with medical attendance, medicines and food, but purer air would also enhance the value of these benefits and materially aid the recovery of these interesting protégés of the TIMES contributors; that this boon cannot be granted is evident, as sending every case of this kind to the country would divert the fund from its specific purpose, but something should be done to supply the want of better air until the little invalids are established in the enjoyment of good health, and that something might be accomplished by removing the family to better ventilated apartments. One little crib is all the accommodation those children have for a bed, and as one improves the other rather relapses, when, if they could be placed in separate beds, both might continue to improve more rapidly, and the improvement would, no doubt, continue permanent in both cases. Sick and young as these little creatures are they appear to recognize the missionary when he enters, and the gleam of intelligence that appears to shine in their fever-brightened eyes more than repays him for the journey he makes several times daily to their miserable dwelling. The little child found some time ago lying in the corner of a narrow hall-way, has been sought after by the missionary. The poor Italian mother could neither speak or understand English, but when the missionary signified by signs that he wished to see the smallest of her family, she pointed upward, uttering the word "Paradise," and then pointing downward she made the form of a grave upon the floor, signifying only too plainly that her little one was beyond the reach of earthly aid.

Comments by the Press.

From the Nation, July 25.

The TIMES may fairly be said to have reduced the death-rate of the City within the past two weeks. The unprecedented heat of the month just gone forced upon everybody the thought of guarding against its effects, and by-and-by there was as much talk of the foul atmosphere and deadly nights of the tenement-house region as there is of charity-soup and coal in the hardest weather of our Winters. This feeling the TIMES set itself to concentrate and crystallize into definite action, and its good thought has had a great success. Large and small sums at once began coming in, the latter in great part from the children of well-to-do people who have been made to take an interest in their unfortunate little contemporaries, and who gave freely, as indeed it is found that a good number of them constantly do, for the benefit of small waifs and strays in the permanent hospitals and homes near the City. At this present writing, about $10,000 have been subscribed, several picnics have given some thousands of street children a day or two in the country, and some hundreds their first sight of it, and many cases of wretched destitution and distress have been relieved among our more than 300,000 tenement-house population. It is not unlikely that the movement may be continued next year, for no Summer is healthful and invigorating by the time it gets into Cherry-street cellars, and the public seldom needs much more than to be reminded of its duty in such respects, and set going in the performance of it, to perform it well and with alacrity.

From the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung.

The great mortality among the children of our City, during the Summer months and the alarming increase of deaths during the past few weeks, on account of the excessive hot weather, led the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES to inaugurate a movement calculated to mitigate, to some extent at least, this terrible visitation. It is well known that most of the cases of death among the children at this season result from Summer complaints, and that this dangerous disease is doing the greatest mischief in the ill-ventilated habitations of the poor classes, and that the want of good nourishment and of medical aid were the causes of so many falling victims to disease. The efforts of the TIMES, therefore, in the first place, consisted in obtaining through its reporters, as far as possible, a reliable account of the number and condition of the sick children of our poorest citizens, and then explaining the object, it called upon the wealthy for volunteering contributions toward creating a fund in aid of these suffering children.

The money is used to defray the visits of physicians, visiting the sick children, and toward purchasing medicines and food. The sum of $1,627 has been expended in getting up children's excursions, each of which has been attended by hundreds of children, and these picnics are said to have had the most wholesome effect on the little ones.

The great success of the undertaking and its beneficial results has induced the proprietors of THE TIMES to continue their efforts in this direction and to extend their line of operations. The undertaking is managed by practical and experienced men, and as it tends to allay suffering which cannot be reached by any other method it deserves our unreserved support, especially as not only hundreds of lives may be preserved but also it may let some glimpses of true happiness enter into the homes of the poorer classes.

New-York Letter to the Boston Times.

The TIMES of this City recently appealed to the public to furnish the means for a series of excursions, in which the poor children who have never seen much else than the brick and mortar of the metropolis could enjoy a day on the water and in the country. The response was generous and the subscriptions have aggregated thousands of dollars. The TIMES has taken charge of the excursions and carried them out in the most praiseworthy manner. Steam-boat and grove owners lowered their prices, and the dealers in the various supplies needed for the excursions offered to furnish them at actual cost, so that the money has been made to go as far as possible. A great deal of practical good has been accomplished, and, of all those who have gone on excursions this Summer, none have enjoyed them more than these poor children. They have been collected from the mission and other schools, and many persons who never troubled themselves about such matters have been led to take an interest in excursions for children, and will be likely to continue their interest in the future.

The Christian Union.

Never have we, under the stern interdict of space, mutilated a good thing with more reluctance than when we cut into the description of the "Poor Children's Picnic,"—a mere specimen of which will be found, this week, in our department of "Public Opinion." The entire article may be found in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Sunday, the 14th. Would that everybody would read it; and if any can do so without tears, something must be out of order in their waterworks—that's all.

We can tell the TIMES that its successful inauguration of this scheme for furnishing the young Arabs of the New-York streets with rural recreation is the tallest feather in its cap. Not even its vigorous raid upon the municipal marauders can compete with it, for that was only partially successful, and had to do with hardened old sinners, who are, in Falstaffian parlance, "past praying for." But this belongs to that far-reaching, beneficent policy which takes hold on the generation that is soon to constitute the population of this great City. And its effects are not to be measured by the fleeting pleasure which a little cake and lemonade, and an hour or two of fun, can impart to a swarm of ragged boys and girls. No one who has estimated the wondrous power of little things in forming the character of a child, will deem it a visionary expectation that the memory of that golden hour will never fade from those little hearts, but be in many of them a starting-point for new associations, new hopes, and higher ideas of the nature of true happiness. If it were only through the assurance thus implanted in them that the wealthier classes care for them and seek their good, the influence of such an experience on their future lives would be immeasurable.

This style of working we believe to be of the very essence of Christianity. Would there were more of it!

YACHTING.

The Ocean Race for the Bennett Challenge Cup—Only Two Yachts to Start, the Madeline and the Rambler.

The long talked-of ocean yacht-race for the Bennett Challenge Cup, which was postponed from last season until the 18th inst., and again deferred, took place yesterday. A large number of entries was expected, as the race was open to schooners and sloops belonging to any yacht club in the world. A series of disasters, however, sadly diminished the field, and the contest was left to two yachts, the Madeline and the Rambler.

THE ENTRIES.

The yachts entered to compete in yesterday's race were:

Name.	Owner.	Club.	Old Measurement.
Madeleine	Jacob Voorhies, Jr.	N. Y. Y. C.	175 tons
Rambler	J. M. Forbes	East'n Y. C.	240 tons

The steam-boat P. C. Schultz, which had been engaged as the judges' steamer, left the foot of Dey-street, North River, at 11 A. M. sharp, having on board Mr. G. L. Haight, Chairman of the Regatta Committee; Mr. Krebs, Mr. Martin, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Cockeine; Mr. C. A. Minton, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club; Mr. W. T. Lee, Secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and other yachtsmen. In the mid channel, off Staten Island, the Shultz, took the Rambler in tow, (the wind being very light), to the light-ship, where the Madeleine was found. The representatives of the competing yachts then came on board the Schultz and received their instructions and sailing regulations. By this time the yachts had drifted to about two miles south-west of the light-ship, and here took their positions for starting.

THE START.

At 3:43 the signal for starting was given by the Schultz, the yachts then heading in shore toward the Highlands. The wind blowing from the north-west was very light. Soon after the yachts started a slight wind sprung up from the southward, giving every indication of a stiff breeze, which the yachts presently received. The wind then changed to the south-westerly, and the Rambler was the first to catch it and obtained the lead, but in a short time afterwards the Madeleine received the breeze, and at 4½, the wind going back to the southward, she began to go ahead, and soon crossed the Rambler's bows. About 5 o'clock the Schultz commenced to steam homeward, the yachts being then under full canvass, and the Madeleine fully a mile ahead.

The Schultz arrived at the dock about 7 o'clock P. M. and landed her passengers. The result of the race will not be known until to-morrow.

The Dock Commissioners and the Dumping Ground.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday afternoon. Present, Commissioner Agnew, (presiding,) Hunt, Henry, Wood and Kane.

The Executive Committee reported in favor of permitting the Erie Railroad Company to build a platform on the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 29 and 32 North River.

The Auditing Committee reported in favor of paying forty-one bills, amounting to $28,260 97. Adopted.

Remonstrances were received from a large number of the property holders and merchants against locating the dumping board at the foot of Maiden-lane.

Mr. Wood stated that this, after thorough examination, was believed to be the most objectionable place in that locality; if the signers of the remonstrance could point out one less objectionable they would be glad to adopt it. He moved that the remonstrance be referred to the Executive Committee, and that the remonstrants be heard before them.

Mr. Henry said that when he voted last week he did not believe that it was to be located there, or that so many influential citizens were opposed to it. He moved as an amendment that Superintendent Westervelt suspend all operations in this matter until the further orders of the Board. This was adopted.

The Board, after receiving several other communications, which were appropriately referred, went into Executive session.

A Pair of Swindlers.

On the evening of the 15th inst. a man called on Mrs. Jean Darcell, of No. 185 South Fifth-avenue, and said that he was a revenue officer from the Custom-house. Mrs. Darcell's husband is a cripple, who sells toy rubber balloons on Broadway. The man said that information had been received that she and her husband smuggled the balloons from France without paying duty, and told her that the penalty was ten years' imprisonment in State Prison and the forfeiture of all her worldly goods. She then said that she could settle the matter with him, and at that moment another fellow named Charles L. Brown came in, and said it was the best thing she could do. Mrs. Darcell at length drew a check on the savings bank for $250, and gave it to Abraham Levy, the first man, and both the swindlers went off together. The following day Brown called and said it was all right; that she need not worry herself. Mrs. Darcell became suspicious and informed Superintendent Kelso. Yesterday Levy and Brown, who are well-known "ropers-in" or decoys for faro banks on Broadway, were arrested and locked up in the cells of the Detective office, at Police Head-quarters. They will be arraigned at the Tombs today.

Redistricting Brooklyn for Election Purposes.

The Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn met last night for the purpose of redistricting the city for election purposes. Sixteen wards were redistricted, making an increase of about forty election districts in all, distributed as follows: Increase in the First Ward, 1 district; Second Ward, 2; Third Ward, 2; Fourth Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 0; Sixth Ward, 3; Ninth Ward, 2; Tenth Ward, 6; Eleventh Ward, 2; Fourteenth Ward, 2; Fifteenth Ward, 2; Seventeenth Ward, 1; Eighteenth Ward, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 2; Twenty-first Ward, 5; and Twenty-second Ward, 2.

The six wards not reported were referred to a Special Committee composed of the Aldermen of those wards to report at the next meeting of the Board, on Tuesday next.

A communication was read from Corporation Counsel DeWitt, stating that the law provided that the wards should be redistricted so that no election district should contain more than 400 voters.

The Street Cleaning—Weekly Report of Superintendent Thorne.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, yesterday submitted the following report to the Commissioners of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the work done, together with the cost thereof, for the week ending July 20, 1872:

Miles of street cleaned first time	240
Miles of street cleaned second time	218
Miles of street cleaned third time	110
Miles of street cleaned fourth or fifth time	10
Total	578

There were removed during the week—

Loads of ashes	8,050
Loads of rubbish	8,558
Total loads	16,608

The cost of doing the work was as follows:

For labor, 3,986 days, at $1 75	$6,975 50
Ash cartmen, 1,028½ days, at $4 per day	4,114 00
Dirt cartmen, 1,015 days, at $4	4,060 00
Total	$15,149 50

Respectfully,
THOMAS W. THORNE, Superintendent.

Yeddo and New-York.

The following telegraphic correspondence took place yesterday, (25th:)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.

To the Mayor of New-York:

The Mayor of Yeddo sends his respects to the Mayor of New-York, the Metropolis of America, the sails of whose commerce whiten the sea of the Orient, long isolated from Western civilization. Yeddo now desires to learn and profit from the wisdom gained by the experience of other cities.

K. YURI, Mayor of Yeddo.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

K. Yuri, Mayor of Yeddo, San Francisco, Cal.:

A great citizen of New-York, Commodore Perry, long ago made us first and best acquainted with Yeddo. Since his death civilization, aided by her many servants, among whom is the Western Union Telegraph, has made Yeddo our valued neighbor and esteemed civic friend. The Atlantic Metropolis joins with the Pacific one in congratulations on this pleasant meeting, either face to face by the sunlight or the light of electricity. New-York City wishes the Mayor of Yeddo a life long enough to see his City the perfect pride of a great Empire.

(Signed,) A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New-York.

Probable Wife-Murder in South Brooklyn.

On Wednesday night, Jeremiah Dorgan, residing at No. 87 Dikeman-street, while under the influence of liquor, quarreled with his wife, a weak, sickly woman, who was unable to resist his abuse. After heaping the vilest epithets upon her, he dragged her to the head of a flight of stairs and hurled her to the bottom. Her cries brought in the neighbors, who found the poor woman lying insensible at the foot of the stairs. She was placed in bed and attended by Dr. McCauley, who thinks her injuries will most probably prove fatal.

Police officers came in and arrested Dorgan, who was yesterday morning committed by Police Justice Delmar to await the result of his wife's injuries.

The Newark Mystery—Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

As the case of Henry F. Wagner proceeds the deep interest which has from the first been manifested, has greatly increased. The deceased was born in Dresden, Saxony, in 1839. His father was an officer in the army, and since the war between France and Germany he has been Commandant of Fort Lichtenstein, on the Elbe. The inquest was resumed yesterday at 2 in the afternoon.

John F. W. Crane, of No. 13 Sherman-avenue, testified to being the man whom Nichols introduced at his boarding-house; met Nichols on the 1st of July in Valentine Young's saloon, in Church-street; on the 2d met him at Carpenter's; they were together till two o'clock P. M.; from there went to Major Ryerson's office and then to Church-street; went to Nichols' boarding-house to dinner; he introduced witness as his brother; witness thought the introduction a joke and said nothing about it; have not seen Nichols since; he paid for no drinks; he got drinks unbeknown to me for which he has since paid.

Nicholas Ebert, residing at No. 46 Court-street, testified to being in Vogt's saloon the night that Wagner disappeared; was not sure that he saw Nichols there.

William F. Lyon, another of the party engaged in playing cards, was the next witness. He corroborated the evidence heretofore given; he did not see Nichols after; he went out about the time Wagner did.

Dr. Dodd, the County Physician, gave evidence touching the post-mortem made by him yesterday. He testified that the skull was not fractured, and he did not discover wounds sufficiently serious to cause death; sometimes, however, the traces of wounds cannot be found immediately after death; that portion of the body covered by clothing the doctor found in a comparatively good state of preservation. The examination occupied nearly two hours.

Up to a late hour last night the jury had not agreed to a verdict.

A Newark Physician Arrested for Murder.

About midnight on Wednesday night Chief of Police J. H. Osman, of Hackettstown, N. J., arrived at the police station in that city and presented a warrant to Lieut. Michael Kirwin issued by Justice John R. Carr, of Hackettstown, for the arrest of Dr. Simon P. Taft, of No. 28 Fulton-street, Newark, on a charge of murder. Detective Benjamin Stainsby was detailed to accompany Chief Osman. They immediately procured a carriage and proceeded to Dr. Taft's residence. The Doctor was asleep, but immediately responded to the call.

The officers accompanied Dr. Taft to the Station-house, and he being in delicate health, was furnished with a bed in the witness-room.

Chief of Police Osman states that about ten days ago Mrs. Elizabeth Hendershot, a lady of social standing in the village of Hackettstown, visited Dr. Taft, in Newark, to consult him on a delicate matter. After remaining at the doctor's residence a day, she returned home, where Dr. Taft followed the next day, and remained at her residence until the day before yesterday. Mrs. Hendershot died yesterday morning, and Dr. Taft left for Newark. Dr. Louis C. Cook and Dr. Theodore Crane made a post-mortem examination of the body, and decided that she died from an abortion. As soon as they made known the facts to the proper authorities, the warrant was issued and the arrest made as above stated. Taft is a tall, fine-looking man of middle age. He was taken to Hackettstown yesterday morning.

Additions to the Stock List.

The Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange have placed the consolidated bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1872, upon the stock list. The amount already issued of these bonds is $4,000,000, and $6,000,000 remain unissued. The interest is payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and principal and interest are payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. The first mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad Company, dated Sept. 1, 1871, and having twenty years to run, were also placed upon the free list. The denomination is $500, and the total amount $600,000.

Music in the Parks.

The Department of Public Parks announce, that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square, this afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Strangers Yet" ... Basquit
2. Overture, "Foster Children" ... Lindpainter
3. Waltz, "Weiner Kinder" ... Strauss
4. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant" ... Offenbach

PART II.

5. March, "Der Nänische Kerl" ... Pavlis
6. Air, "Praise of Tears" ... Schubert
7. Cornet Polka, "Champion" ... Bent
8. Lancers, "Tones of Joy" ... Dodworth

PART III.

9. Selection, "Rip Van Winkle" ... G. F. Bristow
10. Waltz, "Beautiful Rhine" ... Keller Bela
11. March, "Vagabond" ... Basquit
12. Finale, "The Union."

Base-Ball Notes.

Two games are announced for this afternoon, the Mutuals encountering the Troys on the Union Ground, and the Bostons meeting the Resolutes at Waverley Fair Grounds, N. J.

The game announced to take place at Baltimore, yesterday, between the Bostons and Baltimores, did not take place, the former failing to put in an appearance.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	68	78	80	83
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.01	30.05	..	30.05

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park row: 3 A. M., 68°; 6 A. M., 68°; 9 A. M., 73°; 12 M., 79°; 3 P. M., 83°; 6 P. M., 82°; 9 P. M., 76°; 12 M., 75°; average temperature yesterday, 75°.

Passengers to Europe.

The following passengers left this port yesterday for Europe:

Per steam-ship City of Bristol, to Liverpool—H. Andrews, R. Decker, W. T. Middleton, Brother Bernard, J. F. W. Maier, wife and child, Mrs. Dr. E. W. Nohl, two children and nurse, Rev. Oliver Crane, G. T. Hoffman, C. T. Hamlyn and wife, B. Garcia, G. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Henry Baxter, J. H. Blassingane, Rev. P. Farrell, T. C. Dow and wife, T. S. Betts, J. Ott, E. W. Nohl, James E. Bush, Dr. J. J. Miller, Rev. P. Farrell, H. A. Zeiss, Dr. J. P. Adger & wife.

Mayor Hall's Better Half.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot this great City furnish a candidate for Mayor who is not directly or indirectly associated with the Tammany Ring? The *Herald*, in several recent articles furnished by Mayor Hall, has put forth the name of John G. Kane, insisting "that the election of such a man is proof that our best citizens demand liberality and enterprise, as well as honesty and integrity, in our City Government." Mr. John G. Kane is the gentleman to whom Mayor Hall was indebted for not being expelled from the Union Club, and in reward for which service he was appointed by Hall to the office of Commissioner of Docks, made vacant by the resignation of Henry A. Smith. By profession, Mr. Kane is a lawyer, and previous to his appointment as Dock Commissioner, held a subordinate clerkship in the same department. Among the many *Richmonds* in the field for the Mayoralty, I venture to say not one is so poorly qualified for the position as Mayor Hall's protégé. Mr. Kane has had no experience whatever in municipal affairs, and so far from being "pressed for the office by the wealth and intelligence of the City," as announced by the *Herald* yesterday, till appointed by Mayor Hall to his present office, was totally unknown. As an additional qualification and merit, Mr. Kane is pronounced in Hall's communication in the *Herald* of yesterday, "a man of wealth," but the Mayor omits to state that none of this wealth was acquired by either his industry or capacity, but by the munificence of an old Scotch gentleman, by whose death, a few months ago, Mr. Kane was suddenly raised from indigence to his present fortune. KNICKERBOCKER.

MONDAY, July 22, 1872.

Cab Fares and Cab-Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We live in the hope that the TIMES will effect a change for the better in our cab system, as it has so well done in Municipal affairs.

I breakfasted with two friends from the country at the Central Hotel lately, and wishing to give them a drive to the Park, I walked up to one of the drivers of the half dozen carriages standing before its door, and inquired the cost of a vehicle with two horses for a "couple of hours," and the Irish millionaire, who owned or drove the not remarkably splendid carriage, said "$10." He no doubt took me for a stranger, but he did not take me in his carriage, and probably stood there, or rather sat there, the rest of the day doing nothing.

Now, it seems to me that this is not the way to make money, but, possibly, ordinary sensible business rules do not pertain to this branch of industry. Usually a man invites custom by reasonable prices, but these people frighten off patrons by high charges. A NEW-YORKER.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Charles Rowe, eight months, of No. 305 Avenue C, fell into a tub of water at his residence, last night, and was drowned.

The boiler-shed of Hutchings & Co.'s foundry, in the rear of No. 553 West Thirty-third-street, was damaged $100 by fire, last night.

James Cartin, having no home, was prostrated by heat at the corner of Broadway and Worth-street, yesterday, and died in a few moments after.

John Mannery was held for trial at Jefferson Market yesterday on a charge of stealing a diamond pin from Benjamin H. Willis, of No. 645 Broadway.

John Needham, of No. 433 East Thirty-ninth street, employed in clearing away the ruins of Niblo's Theatre, was overcome by the heat while at work, yesterday, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. George Batchelor has been elected by the French Canadians of this City a delegate to a convention of French Canadians residing in the United States, which will be held on the 8th of August at Chicago.

John Brown was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Nathan W. Smith, of No. 1,510 Broadway, with brutally assaulting him. The occurrence grew out of the late strike. Brown was held to answer.

Argument in relation to the funds of the two rival Irish Benevolent Associations, already mentioned in the TIMES, was had in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Pratt, and decision reserved.

Mr. Samuel W. Trotter, a wine-merchant, doing business at No. 34 New-street, was found dead in bed at his residence, No. 126 East Thirtieth-street, yesterday morning. His demise is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

Argument on the motion to admit the two Harts and Redmond, three of the principal witnesses in the Stokes case for the prosecution, to bail, has been adjourned until today, so that District-Attorney Garvin may advise with the Court in fixing the amount of bail.

Mark McDonald, of No. 534 East Eleventh-street, the young man who was stabbed in the abdomen on Tuesday night by a boon companion named James Lamb, during a quarrel in Eleventh-street, between Avenues B and C, died at his residence yesterday morning. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest today.

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, Deputy-Engineer of the Department of Docks, waited upon Controller Green, yesterday, and exhibited to him plans for the proposed line of the piers and bulkheads as prepared by Gen. McClellan for the Department of Docks. Gen. Hamilton left the plans with the Controller for his further consideration.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, arrested all the proprietors and inmates of the mock cigar-stores and dens of prostitution on West Broadway, and had them held for trial. Capt. Ulman, of the Fourth Precinct, has not yet interfered with the infamous concert saloon dens on Chatham-street, the proprietors of which, like the mock perfumery swindlers of South-street, are said to supply the Police with a steady revenue.

BROOKLYN.

The will of Ex-Mayor Samuel Smith was admitted to probate yesterday morning.

Company H, of the Thirteenth Regiment, returned home yesterday from a very enjoyable excursion to Litchfield, Conn.

The condition of Commissioner Corr, who was stabbed a couple of days ago by Assemblyman Roche, is pronounced decidedly favorable.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas have given out contracts for 1,000 lamp-posts at $15 25 each, and for 2,000 lanterns and frames at $3 45 each.

Judge Moore yesterday refused to admit to bail Mrs. Mary Hanley, who is held for keeping an infamous den on Ainslie-street, Williamsburg.

Fire-Marshal Keady is investigating the circumstances of a fire that occurred at the house of Mr. Elkins, corner of York-avenue and Sackett-street, a few days since.

John McKay, a young Williamsburg burglar, escaped from jail Wednesday afternoon, with the aid of a three-cornered file, and was recaptured in a gin-mill the same evening.

Coroner Jones yesterday held an inquest on the body of David Spillane, the little boy who was killed Wednesday afternoon by a derrick at the Court-house. Verdict, accidental death. The jury censured the contractor for carelessness.

The Subcommittee of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors had a session last night on the annual budget. One of the important matters considered is the erection of a new school-house, at a cost of $70,000. The Eighteenth Ward claims it and the Twenty-first Ward wants it. The question was not decided.

Proposals were opened at the office of the Controller yesterday for $100,000 worth of park bonds, payable in 1917, and $75,000 Gowanus sewerage bonds, to run two and three years. The bids for the Prospect Park bonds ranged from 100½ to 102.86½. The highest for the sewerage bonds were: One year, 100.25; two years, 100.50; three years, 100.75. The Controller being absent, no awards were made.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. W. D. Heyer, principal of Grammar School No. 4, Morrisania, notifies us that he has not, as erroneously stated, resigned his position in that school.

The Sons of Temperance of Westchester County held a convention at Port Chester on Wednesday. It was well attended, twenty-six divisions being represented. The report of the Secretaries showed that the Order is progressing very satisfactorily in the county.

Six young men got into a boat at Mott Haven yesterday, with the intention of rowing up the Harlem River for a short distance, but the boat almost immediately sprung a leak, and sank with all on board. Five of the occupants succeeded in swimming to the shore, but the remaining one was drowned. Search was made for his body without success.

While some men employed on the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, in the town of West Chester, were engaged hoisting a large stone from a deep cut, a rope broke and caused a derrick to fall upon four persons of the gang, instantly killing Thomas McGuire, breaking one of Mr. Duggan's (the foreman) legs, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring two others. Coroner Meeks held an inquest upon the body of McGuire, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

LONG ISLAND.

The first drawing of jurors for the new Long Island City Court will be made on Saturday. The first term of the Court begins Monday, Aug. 5.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the pattern-shop of McCullom & Autenrieth's brass foundry, near the corner of West-avenue and Fifth-street, Hunter's Point. The shop, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The loss is nearly $5,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the Sunday-school children of the New-Brighton Assembly Rooms had their annual picnic at Gibbardth's Park, Clifton, Staten Island.

NEW-JERSEY.

Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, assisted by a number of clergymen from different places, consecrated, yesterday morning, St. John's Episcopal Church, at Woodside.

Another
VERY
Good Number
OF
Hearth and Home
OUT
This Week.
Look at It.
FOR SALE
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ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4:51 | Sun sets..... 7:21 | Moon rises 11:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12:19 | Gov. Island 1:08 | Hell Gate.. 2:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Westphalia, Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Solista, (Belg.,) Minnie, London, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Columbia, Green, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Annie, Steen, Chester and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston; H. F. Dimock; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Barks Arrow, (Br.,) Parker, Cork or Falmouth, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Weymouth, (Br.,) Cosman, Rotterdam, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Templar, (Br.,) Crosby, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Meguntlcook, Hemmingway, Buenos Ayres, W. H. T. Hughes; J. T. Smith, (Br.,) Howard, Philadelphia, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; R. Murray, Jr., Purinton, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Clara Eaton, Merriman, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Keystone, Bartram, Galveston, &c., Theo. Nicholson & Co.; Edward, (Br.,) Lange, Antwerp, G. Wessels; Mary E. Thayer, Peacock, Malaga, Hand & Swan; Adaline Richardson, Crowley, Fernandina Snow & Richardson.

Schrs. Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., Madison, Holmes & Co.; O. M. Marrett, Reed, Elizabethport; Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Boston; Ontario, Sprague, Boston; Trader, (Br.,) De Bonnier, Paspebiac, John C. McArthur; Edward, Bruce, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Anthony Kelley, Nelson, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers & Co.; Fanny Pike, Robbins, Calais, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.; M. L. Davis, Davis, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldredge, Galveston July 17, via Key West 21st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had good weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Herald, Haarfager, (Norw.,) Lund, Bergen, Nor., July 10, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong S. W. winds most of the passage.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Nile, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Newcomb, Liverpool June 6, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had light, variable winds in the Channel and was 28 ds. to the Banks, with strong westerly winds; from thence light, variable winds and calms, with thick fog; June 11, lat. 50 30, lon. 7 30, passed an abandoned wreck, with masts still hanging on her side; she had the name of John Parker, of Glasgow, on her stern.

Bark Heinrich Bjorn, (Norw.,) Einertsen, Liverpool 40 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 20 ds., with variable winds.

Bark Atalla, (Norw.,) Falck, Newport 53 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage, and had light winds and calms; has been 24 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark John Boulton, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Lindsay, Laguayra 13 ds., with coffee, &c., and 5 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Lothair, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Brown, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son. Had moderate weather.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Randall, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker—vessel to master.

Brig Lophema, (of Truro,) Card, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to J. F. Whitney. Had moderate weather, with much fog.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Davis, Cedar Keys, Fla., 22 ds., with cedar to Battie & Son—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had light winds and calms.

Schr. Gen. Torbet, Sheppard, Pantego, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to De Mill & Co.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Cook, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leontine, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bryant, Warren, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Valls, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lucy Church, Nickerson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Mary Gilchrist, Portland, with lumber to J. Hamilton.

Schr. Wesley J. Abbott, Smith, Bangor, with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. A. B. Haynes, Barlow, Clinton Point.
Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Shopshire, New-Haven.
Schr. Robert Smith, Balsden, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John Hickey, Parker, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Honest Abe, Gould, New-Haven.
Schr. Ellie Bodine, Ritter, Virginia.
Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. H. Nichols, Depew, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Vaughn, Virginia.
Schr. A. C. Moore, Phillips, Virginia.
Schr. M. S. Tibbitts, Rooerts, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Anchored at Hart's Island—Schrs. Peacedale, ——, from Bangor, with lumber; Nellie Brown, ——, from Gardiner, with lumber; Henry Prescott, Price, from Saco, with lumber.

Sld. steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of Bristol, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana, via Nassau; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk; brig Keystone, for Galveston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 25.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; bark Sarah E. Kingsbury, from Rondout; brigs St. Pietro, from Palermo; J. B. Brown, from Baltimore; Tally Ho, from do.; Haze, from do.; Robin, from Weehawken.

BOSTON, July 25.—Arr. ship Crescent City, from Bath. Below, bark L. T. Stocker, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Arr. brig Julia Lingley, from New-York; schr. Serene, from Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 25.—Passed out, bark O. M. Hume, for River Platte; brig Navarino, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 24.—Arr. brigs Fannie Butler, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Elmira, do., for Stonington; schrs. Dolphin, Elizabethport, for Boston; Entire, for Roudout, to discharge; Connecticut, Bangor, for Norwalk; Wm. E. Barnes, do., for Fall River; Georgia and Ambassador, do., for New-York; Mary Hawes, Camden, for New-York; Gem, Elizabethport, for Portland; Lizzie K., Frederickton, N. B., for orders.

Passed by, schr. James Ford.

Sld. all except schrs. Gem, Lizzie K., Ann B. Hayes, E. S. Gildersleeve, Mary Hawes and Dolphin.

25th—Arr. schrs. Ira Bliss, Norton, Coxsackie, for Boston; S. J. Lindsey, New-York, for Lynn; American Eagle, Philadelphia, for Salem, and Julia A. Rich, Bangor, for New-York.

Sld. schr. Julia A. Rich.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, June 22.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, from Vera Cruz, for New-York 25th.

Miscellaneous.

The telegraphic report from Sandy Hook of the arrival of the ship Margarita is an error.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, July 25.—The Anchor line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York July 13, for Glasgow, arr. here today.

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